The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,019—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th April, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 19th April, 1881, at 1 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 27th April, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th April, 1881. Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows :—

s. s. MEMFI........on or about 25th April 1881.
s. s. CASTORE..G. Mahorcich. „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following are the sailing dates presently fixed, and there will be fortnightly departures thereafter to be subsequently advertised.

CLAN STUART	s. s. 2,092,	tons sails	16th April.
CLAN MACDUFF	s. s. 2,328,	„ „	30th April.
CLAN FRASER	s. s. 2,083,	„ „	28th May.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

The Clan Macduff has some second-class accommodation. Fare, Rs. 275.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S S.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA" will sail as above on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, about noon.

For freight and passage apply to

SIGG-SULZER & CO.,
Agents, A. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 12th April 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700	400	23rd Apl.
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	4th June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

RS. 200 PER SHARE. RS. 50 PAID UP.
(No further call ever anticipated.)

THE Directors are now issuing 2,000 Shares of above Company. Last Report and Forms of Application can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April, 1881.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND

OF

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ANOTHER invoice of this Venerable Old Spirit has been received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. Hardie, Edinburgh, whose first consignment secured so rapid a sale.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st Apr.
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	20th „
ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th „
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th April, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	14th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. CASTALIA	J. D. Allison	2200	421	23rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SEA SALTS,

FOR INLAND SEA-BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA WATER, and will be found invaluable during the APPROACHING HOT WEATHER, as a remedy for the exhaustion and debility produced by the depressing influences of the climate.

Per 7lb. Box..............Cash Rs. 1 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash Prices. Qts, per doz. Rs.	a.
CHABLIS	18	0
BARSAC	19	0
SAUTERNE	23	8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31	8
AUSTRALIAN WINES.		
HOCKHEIMER (White)	16	0
SHIRAZ (Red)	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles ....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles .... „	1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO, OZO, OZO,

INVENTED BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

OZO,
A Pleasant Sparkling Tonic Drink.

OZO,
A Vitalizing, Restorative Beverage.

OZO,
For all Derangements of the nervous System.

OZO,
A Powerful Blood-generating Agent.

OZO,
Contains a small quantity of Iron in combination with Phosphorus, charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, and forms as delicious a Stimulant as the best Champagne. Cash, Rs. 3 per dozen.

MANUFACTURED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 1, Nesbit Row.

F. MASOTTI & Co.
Bombay, 16th April, 1881.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A BUNGALOW in Civil Lines or out of Military limits at POONA. Apply to MESSRS. MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of young handsome C. B. GALLOWAYS, perfectly quiet in saddle, and broken to single and double harness, and grand movers. Rs. 300.

S. R. F., Ahmedabad.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-steamer MANILLA, Captain G. DODERO, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 15th instant, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING for countersignature, and pay Freight (if any), and apply for delivery orders at the Company's Office, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI, Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Rs. 2 Cash, per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION

HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SKIN SOAPS.

Carbolic Bath Soap

is especially adapted for use during the hot season, its daily use having proved an effectual remedy for and preventive of

PRICKLY HEAT,

and other cutaneous affections caused by excessive action of the skin.

Carbolic Toilet Soap,
in boxes of 3 tablets;
CARBOLIC HOUSEHOLD SOAP,
in small bars.

Petroleum, Petroline, Coal-Tar,
and Juniper Tar-Oil Soaps.

TREACHER'S
Prickly Heat Lotion,
Per bottle Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP

OF THE

PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNINE.

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORIGINAL FORMULA.

AN invaluable remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates.

It is prepared with the *greatest* care and uniformity, and has become very popular as a general *Tonic,* being extensively prescribed by the faculty. In India it seems almost to be a *Specific* agent in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from over-mental exertion, and the depressing and debilitating influences of the climate.

MANUFACTURED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
PHARMACISTS
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is wel known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
17 0	YELLOW SEAL A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	17 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
23 0	PALE DINNER An excellent Wine for general use.	23 0
27 0	VINO DE PASTO A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	27 0
30 0	OLD DRY Very superior, soft and dry.	30 0
30 0	GOLDEN A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	30 0
30 0	SUPERIOR FINO Old, pure, delicate, dry.	30 0
30 0	MANZANILLA Very dry and pale.	30 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS.

STRIPED COTTON SOCKS—In neat patterns, Rs. 5-8 and R. 6 per ½ dozen.

FINE STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, on Dark ground, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8, per ½ dozen.

EXTRA FINE STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 per ½ dozen.

PLAIN WHITE LISLE THREAD SOCKS, very cool, and durable Rs. 7-12, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8-4 per ½ dozen.

PLAIN BROWN LISLE THREAD SOCKS.—Rs. 7-12, Rs. 8-0, and Rs. 8-4, per ½ dozen.

NEAT STRIPED LISLE THREAD SOCKS, on White Ground, Rs. 8-12, Rs. 9, Rs. 9-8, and Rs. 10-0 per ½ doz.

NEAT STRIPED LISLE THREAD SOCKS, on Brown ground, Rs. 8-12, Rs. 9-0, Rs. 9-8, and Rs. 10-0 per ½ doz.

PLAIN COLOURED BRILLIANT LISLE THREAD SOCKS. In Navy Blue, Cardinal, Cocolate, and Brown, Rs. 18 per ½ dozen.

FANCY STRIPED SILK SOCKS. In all the finest and newest designed patterns. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

PIN SPOT SILK SOCKS.—The latest fashion In Red, Gold, and White spots on black, Rs. 10-8 per pair.

PLAIN COLORED SILK SOCKS. In Navy Blue, Cardinal, Pink, Light Green, Sky-blue, Mid-blue, and Yellow. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

BLACK SILK SOCKS—For Evening wear with Black Silk Clocks. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

BLACK SILK SOCKS—With Colored Clocks in Blue, Cardinal, Gold, and Grey. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

NEAT BAR STRIPED SILK SOCKS. In Blue, Red, Gold, and White Stripes. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

LIGHT DRAB MERINO SOCKS—Very soft, Rs. 8-4, Rs. 8-12, and Rs. 9-4 per ½ dozen.

FANCY COLORED MERINO SOCKS. Assorted Colors, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9-0 and Rs. 9-8, per ½ dozen.

BEST PLAIN COLORED MERINO SOCKS. Rs. 13-12, Rs. 14-4, and Rs. 15-0 per ½ dozen.

NEAT STRIPED MERINO SOCKS—In good washing colors. Rs. 8-12, Rs. 9-0, and Rs. 9-8 per ½ dozen.

FINE STRIPED MERINO SOCKS—In neat patterns on a dark ground—will wash well, Rs. 10-0, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 11-0 per ½ dozen.

EXTRA FINE STRIPED MERINO SOCKS, In neat fancy stripes on a dark ground, Rs. 13-0, Rs. 14-8, and Rs. 15-0 per ½ dozen.

VERY STOUT KNITTED BIBBED SOCKS—All wool, very warm and durable. Rs. 13-8, per ½ dozen.

STOUT KNITTED AND RIBBED KNICKER-BOCKER HOSE—Rs. 4, Rs. 4-4, and Rs. 4-8, per pair.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

VIVONE

(REGISTERED)

DISSIPATES MENTAL DEPRESSION, ENNUI, EVENING HEADACHE, FATIGUE, DISLIKE TO FOOD ;

RESTORES CHEERFULNESS, ANIMATION, APPETITE.

Experience will make it an Essential in every House, Club, Hotel, Ball-room, and Place of Entertainment.

When exhausted, tired of life, peevish, and without appetite after a hard day's work, take a moderate draught of ICED VIVONE WITHOUT ADMIXTURE ; these symptoms will disappear, and health will resume its sway over mind and body.

Per dozen, Rs. 3 ; Case of 2 dozens, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 gall. Rs. 3 ; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe „ „	216	0	231	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 11.)

INDIA—MADURA AND MALABAR DISTRICTS.
SLIGHT ALTERATION IN LIGHTS.
PAUMBEN PASS—GULF OF MANAR.

THE PORT OFFICER, Madras, notifies that, in consequence of certain repairs at the Paumben Light-house, the range of visibility of the light will be diminished from the 10th April, 1881 ; from which date it will only be seen about 7 miles off.

TELLICHERRY—MALABAR COAST.

Notice is also given that the light at Tellicherry will in future be exhibited from a tower near the flagstaff, and at an elevation of 70 feet above the sea, instead of from the flagstaff as heretofore.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 1st April, 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Light list for 1881.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light list for 1881.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

*** A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on Mills, &c.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 18th April, on account of the EASTER holidays :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 28th March, 1881.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

HOUSE SHOES, WALKING SHOES, EVENING SHOES.

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 2 neat Satin Elastic bands, Satin bow and 3 small buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat narrow bands, bow, and elastic side springs	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 4 neat Straps to button in front, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat Straps to button at the side, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, single satin Elastic band, Satin bow, and 2 small Silver buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, Black Silk and Satin Rosette and small black buckle	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT GLOVE KID, elastic front surmounted by Satin Rosette, and silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
STOUT GLACE KID, Satin Rosette and Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole and ordinary French heels	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole, and Military heels	Rs. 8 8 per pair
KID WALKING SHOES, Military heels and stout soles ...Rs. 8, 9, 9-8, and	Rs. 10 8 per pair
EVENING SHOES.	
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with floral silk embroidered Toes, old Gold Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Satin Bow, and Lemon colour Kid Lining	Rs. 9 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Silk Bow, and Blue Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT GLACE KID, with Gold beaded Rosette and Floral Silk Embroidered Toes	Rs. 10 8 per pair
PRUNELLA COURT SHOES, floral Silk Embroidered Toes (Olive Green, and Cardinal), lined blue Silk	Rs. 10 8 per pair
WHITE SATIN SHOES Rosette, and Silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
WHITE SATEEN SHOES, Satin Rosette Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair
SERVICEABLE ENGLISH HIGH BUTTON WALKING BOOTS.	
PLAIN CALF KID	Rs. 12 8 per pair
PLAIN GLACE KID	Rs. 12 8 per pair
PLAIN CALF Kid, with Navy Blue Cloth uppers	Rs. 12 8 per pair

☞ The Postal charge to any part of India for a pair of any of the above Shoes, packed securely in a light cardboard box, would not exceed 8 annas or for two pairs 14 annas, &c.

As a guide to size, send a pencilled outline of a boot or shoe that fits.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."
(RT. HON'BLE LORD BEACONSFIELD,)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS KEPT OF PATTERNS SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS COUNTRY. CAN BE FILLED AND COMPLETED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

"Models of Compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, a new regulation pattern Staff Saddle and Bridle, by Prat, with all appointments, bags, wallets, &c., &c., very little used. Price Rs. 180.

WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND :

THE RT. HON. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M. P., 17, Prince's Gardens, S. W.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., 36, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S. W., Director, London and County Bank.
A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey, Director, Bank of British North America.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£8,000,211.
Surplus over all Liabilities and Reserve Fund, according to valuation made by the Government	£1,586,573.
Income for Year	£1,622,865.

INTENDING INSURERS are particularly invited to examine the advantageous terms offered by this large first class MUTUAL Life Office in which there are NO shareholders, but ALL FUNDS BELONG TO THE POLICY HOLDERS. Annuities are granted on exceptionally favourable terms. Prospectuses and every information supplied on application personally, or by post to any address.

WM. WATSON & CO.
Secretaries and Agents for India.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street; and Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

SATURDAY EVENING,
16TH APRIL, 1881.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF
THE CELEBRATED VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
OF
OPERATIC, VAUDEVILLE, AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS.

The Entertainment will commence with the LOFTUS TROUPE'S Original Parlour Reception, entitled

THE SALON DE ETHIOPE.

TAMBOS :	INTERLOCUTORS :	BONES :
Mr. T. Butler.	Mr. J. Chas. Davis.	Mr. Jeff. De Angelis.
„ John Fulton.	„ Frank Frost	„ J. Maas.

PROGRAMME.

Introductory	Musical Melange (Medley)	Loftus Troupe.
Comic Song	"The Plantation Rose"	Mr. James Maas.
Ballad	"A Flower from my Angel Mother's Grave"	Miss Sallie de Angelis
Comic Song	"The Horse Shoe."	Mr. T. B. Butler.
Comic Refrain	"Bah, Bah"	Mr. Jeff. de Angelis.
Ballad	"Bells of Memory"	Miss Victoria Loftus.
Comic Ditty	"Oh That Watermelon"	Mr. John Fulton.
Finale	"Musicale"	Company.

Overture from the Bohemian Girl, Prof. Blakeney and Mr. Maurice Williams.

MR. JAMES MAAS, and his Banjo.

MISS VICTORIA LOFTUS, in her repertoire of Serio-comic Songs and Ballads.

MR. JEF. DE ANGELIS, in his Dutch Specialities.

The Original Operatic Burlesque, entitled

SCENES BEHIND THE SCENES.

Jack the call boy of the Theatre A Prima Donna	Miss Sallie de Angelis
Pat, the Gasman at the Theatre	Mr. James Maas.

Introducing the duet from "Lucia de Lammermoor."

MISS MINNIE ESMOND in her Unrivelled Specilitics.

MISS DOLLY LOFTUS, the Infant Wonder, in her Vocal Specialities and Skipping Rope Dance.

The performance to conclude with a laughable absurdity, entitled—

SCHMIDT AND BROWN.

GOOD SAVP THE QUEEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold 8	Rs. 32
„ „ 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	as. 8

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Ushers in attendance at 8 30. Curtain at 9. Carriages at 11-30.

DAVIS & FROST, Directors.
J. W. JAMESON, Agent.

WANTED a CASHIER on the temporary Establishment, must furnish cash security, Rs. 500. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem, with travelling allowance in districts. Departmental experience and knowledge of accounts essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to

H. G. PALLISER, C.E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandeish.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the Offices of the Association, No. 18, Rampart Row, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the statement of the accounts of the Association and the Report of the Committee for the year ending 31st October, 1880.
2. To elect Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association.
3. To elect five members of the Committee in lieu of those retiring from Office, but who are eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Millowners' Association, 14th April, 1881.

LINEN DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS.

LENGTH.	WIDTH.	PRICE.
7 ft. 6 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 9 0 to Rs. 20 0
9 ft. 0 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 10 8 to Rs. 20 0
10 ft. 6 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 12 8 to Rs. 20 0
13 ft. 6 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 16 0 to Rs. 25 0
18 ft. 0 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 40 0 to Rs. 50 0
22 ft. 6 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 38 0 to Rs. 40 0
24 ft. 0 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 50 0
27 ft. 0 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 50 0 to Rs. 75 0
30 ft. 0 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 65 0 to Rs. 75 0

LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS.

27 in. square, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-0, per dozen.

UNION DAMASK NAPKINS.

27 in. square, Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have resided here for upwards of three months, and have much pleasure in being able to add my testimony to all the good that has been said about the Hotel in the preceding testimonials.—J. MACFARLANE. 4th April, 1881.

PEARSE'S BREAD and BISCUITS can be obtained at RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY, 1, Dhobie Talao.

FINE Old Campbeltown WHISKEY for sale at Rs. 24 per doz. D. MACFADYEN and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S THIS-DAY, a large sized NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, colour jet black, named LION.

GERMAN LODGE, 2, Bell Lane, Western Breeze, best situation in Bombay. Lodging at moderate rate ; excellent table.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S THIS-DAY, a fashionable small Pony Dog-cart and fast-trotting Chesnut Pony and Harness.

NOTICE ! ! ! H. A. Geyer's Sewing Machine Depôt has been REMOVED to larger premises. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ACCOMMODATION with BOARD, available for a GENTLEMAN, at Middle Colaba. Apply to "H. H.," care of this paper.

THE TOURIST HOTEL, KHANDALLA, pleasantly situated and First-Class accommodation, opposite the Travellers' Bungalow.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

BAZAAR and DHOBIE'S ACCOUNT-BOOK, with totals ruled for day or week, abstract pages for each month. Price, Re. 1-8.—CAXTON WORKS, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a small BOAT, 14ft. long, very light and well fitted. Price Rs. 160, complete. Apply RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & Co., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz. ; quarts, Rs. 50, per doz. ; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

H. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD'S Amontillado Sherry, Rs. 28 per doz. Vino de Puro, Rs. 24 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz ; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WANTED one pair of Imported POINTERS, not over two years, broken to Gun. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED two MALTESE POODLES, not over 2 years old, of the purest breed, Dog and Bitch preferred, or 2 Dogs. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE and Co.

WANTED an ADVANCE AGENT (European, clever and of gentlemanly appearance), for Theatrical Company. Good salary. All expenses. Address "El American," care of this office.

A GOOD PONY and CART with removeable Hood, Harness, &c., FOR SALE, has been driven by a lady. Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Ham Sandwiches, Curry and Rice, Bread and Cheese, Tea and Coffee, Ices, Wines and Spirits.—PEARSE'S, Rampart Row.

NOW READY.

"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS"

AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BY THE LATE
GEORGE ABERIGH-MACKAY,
UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME
OF
OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.

306 pages; Demy 8vo.; Cloth-bound.
Price Rs. 2-8.

COPIES CAN BE HAD AT
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 15.

MARKETS closed for the Easter holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bengal, 1,095 tons, Captain D. Brodie, sailed on the 14th inst. for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Argosy, 1,218 tons, Captain C. Peak, sailed on the 14th inst. for London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Albula, 1,221 tons, Captain A. Clark, sailed on the 14th inst. for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Helena, 1,037 tons, Captain T. Swinden, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE ship Roscrana, 1,195 tons, Captain A. B. Hean, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE steamer Nianza, 1,215 tons, Captain F. Lycett, sailed on the 14th inst. for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirdhana, 2,040 tons, Captain G. W. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Anderson, Hon. H. M. Birdwood, Mr. P. A. Herford, Mr. H. Batty, and 152 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain T. Johnston, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Dewar, Mr. Gray, Col. Grant, Miss Abraham, Mr. and Mrs. de Costa, one European, and 71 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Sidonian(s)	Blight	Liverpool, March 11.
	Euphrats(s)	Johnston	Bussorah, April 1.
	Sirdhana (s)	Brown	Calcutta.
	H. M. S. Serapies	Twist	Portsmouth, Mar. 17.
15	Manilla (s)	Dodero	Genoa, March 25.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	I. G. S. Dalhousie	Powell	Kurrachee.
	Shahzada (s)	Budd	Coast and Calcutta.
	Buckinghamshire	Mossey	Bremenhaven.
	Ardenconnel	Jones	Bremenhaven.
	Nyanza (s)	Lycett	Antwerp.
	Argosey (s)	Peak	London.
	Brindisi (s)	Lee	Southampton.
	Albula (s)	Clark	Dunkirk.
	Helena (s)	Swinden	Marseilles.
	Bengal (s)	Bordie	Dunkirk.
15	Coconada (s)	Mitchell	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Roscrana	Hean	Amsterdam.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on the 14th instant:—
Steamer Barbery, to Trieste.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Euphrates, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Suberbe, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Madras (s)	Turner	Rangoon, April 1.
	Lord Nelson(s)	Guest	Bombay, April 18.
	Viking (s)	Topper	London, Feb. 27.
	Medea (s)	Cullovich	Trieste, March 6.
	Mecca(s)	Thomson	Singapore, March 21.
	Ghazeepore	Willerton	——, Dec. 23.

DEPARTURES.

April 10.—Steamer Chindwara.
April 11.—Steamers Ancona and Shahjehan. Ship County of Berwick.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.		From.
10	K. of Saxony		Table Bay.
	Ironside		Algoa Bay.
11	Flamingo (s)		London.
	Culna (s)		Calcutta.
12	Margaret (s)		Tuticorin.
13	Africa (s)		Bombay and S. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.		Destination.
12	Culna (s)		Bombay and S. Ports.
13	Asia (s)		Rangoon via N. Ports.
	K. of Saxony		Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hutton (s)—21 bales cotton, Lilladhur Pragiee; 962½ cwts wheat, Gangjee Nerpet; 90 cwts bones, Remtoola Goolamhoosein.

Winton (s)—800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, Talackchund and Shapoorjee; 100 casks cocoanut oil, Ralli Brothers; 20 bales wool, Govindjee Tullockchund.

Speke Hall (s)—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 7,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 30 tons bones, A. Mackenzie.

James Harkness—200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 315 cwts myrabolams, Jewandass Vulubdass.

Martin Scott—250 bales cotton, Bazonjee Nanabhoy; 90 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 10 cwts myrabolams, Huridass Hurkisondass; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

J. B. Brown—85 bales hemp, Jewandass Vulubdass.

Kherson se—11 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.

Clan Stuart (s)—800 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurpet; 98 bales rags, Ghella Damodur; 45 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass; 42 bales wool, Toolseedass Damodur.

FOR LONDON.

Tagus (s)—700 cwts rapeseed, Remington and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 14 bales hides, Nensee Gangjee.

Brindisi (s)—67 pieces and 1 bundle ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 3 bundles ivory, Surriff Durvesh; 7 cases shawls, Hajee Safedeen Hoosein, 7 cases woolen handkerchiefs, Tarachund Ghunshamdass; 8 cases shawls, Luchmondass Bhickunchund.

Prior (s)—150 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 35 cwts ginger, Ally Mahomed Hasum; 54¾ cwts cloves, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co; 68¾ cwts groundnuts, Ruttonsey Sewjee; 39 cwts ginger, Tejpal Damjee; 300 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

Argoay (s)—400 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 225 cwts olibanum, Datardina Mowjee; 17 bales hides, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Langridge Hall,—8,380 cwts linseed & 10,000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Euxine (s)—50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Siam (s)—9 bales hides, the P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Hope,—50 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

Rufus E. Wood,—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cohanim (s)—50 tons old iron, T. Bozzoni; 1,999½ cwts linseed and 2,999½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers, 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Siam (s)—200 packages coffee, the P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Knight Templar (s)—200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

W. D. Lawrence—3,000 bales cotton, and 6,300 cwts linseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Siam (s)—4 cases fans, 10 bags pepper, 1 box specie, 4 boxes sago and 2 boxes tea and fruits, the P. and O. S. N. Co; 316 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 250 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 360 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Siam (s)—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, the P. and O. S. N. Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam (s)—203 packages gum copal and 22 bales silkwaste and 1,155 bags coffee, the P. and O. S. N. Co.

Behera (s)—3,000 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co.

Bellini (s)—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Siam (s)—161 bags coffee, the P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR FRANCE.

Albula (s)—5,900 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Empress of India (s)—100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva (s)—55 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 200 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·857
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	73·2
Relative humidity of Air	·735
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	403

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 13.

Hughes, Captain, 13th Light Infantry, on leave, from Madras.
Bonwell, Col., 33rd Madras N. I., on leave, from Mangalore.
Bell, Surg. Major, on leave, from Dharwar.

APRIL 14.

Dewar, Major, R. A., on leave, from Kandahar.
Gibbons, Captain, 2-11th Regt., on leave, from Kandahar.
Grant, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Mond, Vet. Surg., on duty, from Nusserbad.
Robertson, Riding Master, 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 14.

Haig, Lieut. Col., R. E., on leave, to England.
Pinkerton, Asst. Dy. Surg., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Bunbury, Major, R. A., on leave, to England.
Tucker, Lieut. Col., 41st Regt., on leave, to England.
Shearer, Surg., on duty, to Calcutta.
Parson, Surg., on duty, to Calcutta.
Schneider, Major Genl., Staff, on leave, to England.
Hatchell, Lieut. Col., 60th Regt, on leave, to England.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, April 14, 1881.

1. The Adjutant Lieut. Proudfoot having rejoined from duty at Poona will resume his duties from this date.

The following promotions are sanctioned in G Company from this date:—

Corporal W. Taplin to be Lance Serjeant, vice Browne, resigned: Lc. Corpl. G. M. Woodrow to be Corporal, vice Taplin, promoted; Vol. Dermot Clabby to be Lc. Corpl, vice Woodrow, promoted.

The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows:—

No. 1336 Vol. Leonard, W., to G. Company.
No. 1337 Vol. Addison, J., to G. Company.
No. 1338 Vol. Smith, C., to H. Company.
No. 1339 Vol. DeSouza, D., to H. Company.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, April 14.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. L. Melliss, 66th Foot, a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

18th Regt. N. I.—Jemedar Somjee Seerka to be native Adjt. vice Jewajee Yadow, promoted, with effect from the 3rd April.

28th Regt. N. I.—Jemedar Itto Gowda to be native Adjt., vice Sirdara Singh, promoted with effect from the 21st March.

The undermentioned medical Officers are appointed to do duty with the Troops proceeding to England in H. M.'s Indian Troopship Malabar on the 12th inst.—Surgs. Major E. C. Gribbon and H. B. White, and Surg. C. C. H. Smyth.

Lieut. F. G. Alexander, S. C., Sqdn. Officer, 1st Regt., Sind Horse, returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 5th April.

The undermentioned passed native medical pupil is promoted to 3rd class Hospital Asst., with effect from 29th March:—

Mohunlal Nanakram, No. 753, vice 2nd class Hospital Asst., Heera Swamee, No. 502, deceased.

The following order is confirmed:—

29th Foot—Regtl. Order, dated 5th April, appointing 2nd Lieut. A. E. Aitken, Interpreter to the Regt. from 1st April, there being no qualified officer available.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 15.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Notification No. 3043, dated the 18th Aug. 1880, H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of Act VIII, of 1866 (An Act to regulate and restrict the sale of poisons in the Bombay Presidency) be deemed to be in force in the Akalkot State.

In assimilation to the system in force in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, Native officers of the Bombay Army will, in future, provide their own tents and carriage for their conveyance on the line of March.

2. This order will not be made applicable to Native officers serving with Regts. in Afghanistan until they return to Cantonments in India.

Lieut. G. L. Melliss, 66th Foot, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo. S. C.

Surgn.-Major J. Pinkerton, M. D., Indian Medl. Dept., is appointed to officiate as Dy. Surgn.-Genl. during the absence of Dy. Surgn.-Genl. T. G. Hewlett, C. I. E., appointed Offg. Sanitary Comsr. the Govt. of Bombay, or until further orders.

Major-Genl. J. W. Schneider, C. B., Bo. Infy., Comdg. N. Divn. of the Army, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

Lieut. J. W. Gordon, S. C., Adjt., 16th Regt. N. I., is allowed to furlough to Europe for one year on medicale certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Capt. F. W. V. Leekie, S. C., Wing Officer, 8th Regt. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidary leave.

Major R. A. Prideaux, Genl. List Infantry (Wing Officer, 6th Regt. N. I.) is appointed to officiate as Depy. Judge Advocate, vice Lieut. Col. G. S. Mignon, proceeding on leave.

Major E. W. Trevor, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the S. C., to be Lieut. Col. from 4th April subject to H. M.'s approval.

The following Native promotions are made with effect from the 6th March:—

19th Regt. N. I.—Jamadar Abraham Issac to be Subhedar, and Havaldar Syed Nader Sha to be Jamadar.

Lieut-Col. S. Jackson, Comdt, G. I. P. R. Volunteer Corps., is granted leave of absence to England for nine months from the 21st April.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 929, dated 15th Dec. 1880, the following extract from Division Orders by Major-Genl. R. Phayre, C. B., Comdg Second Divin. S. A. Field Force, No. 260, dated 30th Sept. 1880, is confirmed:—

"Referring to Divn Order of the 14th August last, Major Mander is appointed General Transport Officer, Base, and Lieut. Alexander Staff Officer to Major Wooldridge, with effect from the 16th August 1880, subject to confirmation."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. T. E. Britten, Cant. Magte. at Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from such date after the 21st April as he may avail himself of it.

Under the provisions of Section 28 of Act XIV. of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Rao Saheb Abaji Balwant Bhise, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia in the Khandesh Dist., is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Mr. C. M. McIver, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Hyderabad, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from the 10th May next.

The privilege leave for one month from the 10th of March, or such date subsequent thereto as he may avail himself thereof, granted to Mr. J. Pollen, Acting Under Secy. to Govt. in the Political, Judicial and Educational Depts., and Secy. to the Council of the Govr. of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Asst. Colr. in the Dist. of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magte. of the First Class in the Dist. of Ahmedabad and is invested with additional powers.

Under the provisions of Clause 2, Section 45, of (Bombay) Act II. of 1874 the Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Deorao, Dy. Collr. in the Ahmednagar Dist., to be a Visitor of the Dist. Jail at Ahmednagar.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts to be First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, vice Mr. H. M. Birdwood.

Mr. H. Batty to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Shikarpur during the absence of Mr. H. J. Parsons, or until further orders.

Mr. E. J. H. O. Gleeson, Asst. Colr. in the Dist. of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Dharwar.

Messrs. J. Pollen and C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Under-Secy to Govt. in the Political, Judicial and Educational Depts. and of Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations on the 9th instant after office hours.

Rao Saheb Dwarkanth Narayan Randive, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Patas in the Poona District, having resumed charge of his appointment on the 12th March the unexpired portion of the leave, viz., from the 12th to the 14th ult, granted to him in Government Notification No. 1452, dated the 5th idem, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Police Officers have passed the Lower and Higher Standard examination according to the tests prescribed in Rules I. and VII. of the Police Examination Rules of 30th June 1873:—

Lower Standard—Rule I.—Mr. J. B. D. Adams, Acting Supdt. of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. G. W. Cotgrave, pro tem. Asst. Supt. of Police, Poona, in charge of the Purandhar Punitive Police Post.

Higher Standard—Rule VII.—Mr. H. M. Gibbs, Acting Supdt. of Police, Shikarpur.

Mr. L. H. Spence also passed the examination according to the Lower Standard.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Principal of the Deccan College, is granted special leave for six months from the 19th prox.

Mr. Waman Abaji Modak, Head Master of the Surat High School, is granted furlough for eight months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surg. W. K. Hatch assumed charge of the duties of Acting Prof. of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College, from Surg. Major W. F. Knapp on the 23rd ult, before office hours.

Rao Sahebs S. V. Patwardhan and V. B. Sohoni respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Principal, Poona Training College, on the 28th ultimo, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Balcrishna Sohoni having assumed charge of the office of Principal of the Poona Training College on the 28th ultimo, before office hours, the unexpired portion (from 28th March to 24th April) of the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Govt. Notification No. 1721 of 31st Dec. last, is cancelled.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. Pritchard to be Comr of Customs, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce, vice Mr. L. Reid, retired.

H. E. the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John Pollen, C. S., to be Asst. Comr. and Branch Inspr Genl of Registration in Sind, vice Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant.

Mr. T. C. Hope, C. S. I., having returned to the Presidency on the 29th ult., the unexpired portion of his furlough from that date to 13th instant is cancelled.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. H. Moscardi to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Kolaba Dist. for the purposes set forth in Sec. 4 Clause (c) and Sec. 34 of the said Act, vice Mr. R. Courtenay.

Messrs. J. F. Muir and E. J. H. O. Gleeson, of the Civil Service, passed an examination in Kanarese and in Hindustani respectively on the 2nd instant.

Mr. E. J. H. O. Gleeson, C. S., to be Asst. to the Collr. of Dharwar.

Lieut.-Col J. W. M. Anderson, Bo. S. C., Dy. Supdt., Mysore Revenue Survey, to be Supdt. Sind. Revenue Survey Dept.

Mr. W. S. Owen, Asst. Supdt. Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, is promoted from the Fourth to the Third Grade of Asst. Supdt., with effect from 11th March.

Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Asst. Consv of Forests, Ratnagiri, and Mr. G. Hewett, Asst. Consvr of Forests, Khandesh, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 5th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dy. Surg.-Genl. T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E., is appointed to act as Sanitary Comsr. for the Govt. of Bombay during the absence of Dy. Surg.-General J. Lumsdaine on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The services of Surg. Major J. Pinkerton, M.D., are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the Military Dept.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon C. W. MacRury, Dy. Sanitary Comr., Sind Registration Dist. to be Dy. Supt. of Census operations in Sind in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., appointed Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Pottinger, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., is appointed to act as Ex. Engr., Belgaum, during Lieut. Col. Gambier's absence.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr. Raghunath Narsinh Mudholkar, LL. B. (Pleader of the Khandesh Dist.), as Vakil of the High Court.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr. Luis J. E. DeSouza, B. A., LL. B., (Pleader in the Thana Dist.) as Vakil of the High Court.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BASHFORD—April 11th, at Parel Hill, the wife of Thos. Bashford, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BRAHAM—SAMSON—April 6th, at the Bethall Synagogue, Pollock Street, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Y. Gubboy, George B. Braham, to Rebecca, second daughter of the late Rueben Samson, of Aberdeen Terrace, London.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1881.

THE attempt which is being made at home to persuade the country that its honour has been basely surrendered by the arrangement come to with the Boers is, we believe, foredoomed to failure. The country has made up its mind in the matter as completely as it has resolved, rightly or wrongly, that it need not retain its hold on Kandahar. And the significant abstention of the leaders of the Opposition which has attended the effort to obtain a rehearing of the latter question, is not, we fancy, due so much to idleness or indifference—as our London correspondent seemed to think the other day—as to the fact that persons in the position of Sir Stafford Northcote and the Earl of Beaconsfield have some means of gauging popular feeling in England and are far too shrewd to place themselves athwart it. It cannot be said that the Conservative leaders are abstaining to the same extent from the attacks now being made on the Government on the Boer question: and to that extent the second controversy may be regarded as having more life in it than the first. But on both points we believe it will be found that the mind of the electorate is fully made up; and when the time for reckoning with the electorate comes, we have little doubt that Mr. Gladstone, or his successors, will be able to point to the fact that by the exercise of a wise forbearance and some common-sense, they saved England from an irritating and useless war, as one more inducement to the country to grant them a new lease of power.

The papers presented to Parliament on the day before the mail left, and which will be found in another part of our paper, take up the story of the negotiations at the point at which they were abruptly interrupted by the unfortunate affair at Mount Majuba. In a previous leader we tried to show that these negotiations were originally due to the fact that the President of the Free State, who had for weeks previous to the outbreak against our authority, been pressing in vain on our Administrator, the Governor of the Cape, and, we are afraid we must add, Lord Kimberley, the very serious view he took of the situation, did not relax his efforts to effect a compromise when the war actually broke out. In answer to an urgent appeal from him that Mr. Gladstone's Government would show their desire for a peaceful solution of the controversy by promising full inquiry into the alleged grievances which had caused the Boers to take up arms against us, and would in particular refuse to sanction the line apparently contemplated by the English Commander of treating all Boers found with arms as rebels, Mr. Brand was assured that all reasonable guarantees with regard to the treatment of individuals would be given, and the whole matter carefully considered *de novo*, provided only the Boers at once laid down their arms. This message reached Mr. Brand at the moment when Sir George Colley was fighting the battle of Lang's Nek; and the smoke of that conflict had hardly rolled away when Mr. Brand telegraphed to our Governor at the Cape that what England was willing to do was all, in his opinion, that the Boers wanted, and that if direct communication could only be entered into, he saw no reason why there should be further effusion of blood. The English Government could not make direct overtures to the Boers, but with the courage of magnanimity, they did inform Mr. Brand that they would be obliged if he would communicate officially to the Boer leaders these communications and their result. The consequence was a direct representation from the Boer leaders to the English Government, to the effect that if we would give them some indication of the nature of the proposed settlement, they would lay down their arms. At the same time the Boers frankly stated what it was they were determind to secure, if by any means they could; and it speaks volumes as to the real feelings entertained by the Boers of their confidence in the justice of England, and full knowledge of her power, that in no single respect did their demands advance a jot after their success at Lang's Nek beyond the original ones. To the request that they should indicate the main lines of a scheme which they had declared they were confident they could make satisfactory to both parties, the English Government were quite prepared to accede. And communications on a matter which, if our civil administrators had shown a little more zeal, and, shall we say, our military leaders a little less, might have been disposed of, one way or the other before a gun was fired, were actually in the course of passing between them and M. Joubert, when Sir George Colley gave the Boers 48 hours in which to yield, at the expiry of which he advanced and occupied Majuba Hill.

We said at the time that this advance was simply inexplicable, except on the hypothesis that the British garrisons in the Transvaal were in urgent danger. Sir George Colley was, we honestly believe, too loyal a soldier and too good a citizen, to have been actuated by the selfish desire of retrieving his own reputation. But what, other than that surmised, could have been the motive for an advance at such a singularly inopportune moment, we were unable to imagine. Later advices have supplied a theory which we fancy may be the key to the riddle. Incredible as it may seem to those who have not followed the story bit by bit, and may not, therefore, have realised the perplexing character of the advance, we are disposed now to think that Sir George Colley had no expectation that there was any chance of his being attacked on Majuba Hill, and no intention whatever of fighting an engagement on its plateau. He was a soldier who knew his trade; and if he had not had reason to suppose, or thought he had reason to suppose, that in the occupation of the hill, once he had made that a *fait accompli*, he was certain to be left undisturbed, he would, we feel sure, have taken all these obvious precautions to secure support and concerted action between himself and his camp, each and all of which he so conspicuously neglected. Sir George Colley's presence with a detachment of 300 men, who, as the event showed, drew on themselves an unsupported attack from a force about twenty times their own number, was in itself a flagrant violation of one of the first principles of military science, which can be explained only, we submit, on the theory that the occupation of Mount Majuba was not intended to be an operation of war at all, but a demonstration which should give a fillip to the sluggishness with which, as the English commander conceived, the Boer leaders were moving in the direction of peace.

The question which the English Ministry had at once to consider was as to whether the fact that 300 English soldiers had been led into a position where they had had to succumb to a force of 5,000 Boers, altered in any material way the situation. This question they have decided, we believe, with the approval of the nation, in the negative. While immediate steps were being taken for pushing reinforcements into Natal, Sir Evelyn Wood was instructed to resume the negotiations so unhappily interrupted. The demands of the Boers, let it be mentioned to their credit again, were found to be practically the same. They had thrown back with great loss an attack which should never have been delivered, but they cherished no illusions with regard to their ability to cope with the strength England would put forward. In these circumstances is it not plain that the question as to whether the honour of the country has been upheld depends entirely on the terms on which England has received the submission of the Boers, and on that alone. What outcry there is against that decision is open, as the *Times* says, to the remark that it comes from people whom nothing in any terms exacted could possibly have satisfied. Five thousand Boers have in a fair fight defeated three hundred English soldiers, and according to the doctrine of the patriotic party, it has become a matter of necessity, in spite of the fact that the Boers are willing to submit on the terms which England has insisted on from the beginning, that a certain number (we wish some of them would say how many) of Boers and Englishmen alike must bite the dust for the satisfaction of our wounded honour. People who reason in this way have, we think, a very poor and jejune idea of the honour that is ever on their mouths. Most Englishmen, we hope, have not so read history as to learn that the "men of old and our fathers who begat us" won England her primacy among the nations by first wronging and then exterminating the weakest of the free nations upon her borders. It is enough, however, for our present purpose to observe that the theory of these fire-eaters is distinctly repudiated by the House of Commons and the electorate—forces which are, *pace* Lord Salisbury, "nearer the centre of affairs" even than the House of Lords.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 25.

THERE is not much material for a military letter this week as the army estimates have not been before the House since I last wrote. The Queen held an investiture of the Bath at Windsor yesterday, at which Major-General John Ross, Major-General James Hills, and Colonel Charles J. Stanley Gough were knighted and invested with the insignia of K.C.B. Other officers were invested with the insignia of C.B. or C.S.I.; and Mr. R. T. Bruce received the badge of a C.I.E. There will be a volunteer review at Brighton on Easter Monday, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar in command. As this is supposed to be something more than a march-past and military picnic, it is to be regretted that Prince Edward is selected to command on the occassion, for he certainly is not one of our best, or even second best generals. I learn that there is some hitch between the War Office and Horse Guards. What the cause is I do not know. Probably something in connection with Mr. Childers's new scheme. The more I think of it the more convinced I am that the proposed battalion organization will not work well. Indeed, no one but a doctrinaire would have conceived it. By the way, the present adjutants of the Guards, who are lieutenants, will not be displaced, but as vacancies occur none but captains will be appointed. *Apropos* of the Guards I may mention an unfortunate occurrence which took place last Saturday. The various vagaries of Colonel Dawkins, late of the Coldstream Guards, will be remembered by your readers. One of his chief objects of his wrath and libels is Lieutenant-General Stephenson, a distinguished, most popular, and very amiable officer. Meeting him accidentally in the Park, Colonel Dawkins struck him across the face with his glove. I understand General Stephenson called him a coward for doing so, and it certainly was a cowardly act, seeing that Colonel Dawkins's ground of complaint was solely that the General, in his official capacity as member of a court of inquiry had expressed an unfavourable opinion of Colonel Dawkins. I have not—though in the way of hearing—learnt that General Stephenson is going to take any action in the matter. I think the general opinion will be that Colonel Dawkins should be treated as if he were a lunatic, for, setting other considerations aside, it would never do for General Stephenson to gratify his enemy, and set a bad precedent by fighting a duel with him. It would be intolerable that an officer should be expected by society to break the law and risk his life because his performance of a military duty did not give satisfaction to a junior. The fact is Colonel Dawkins, by brooding over his wrongs—and he, in my opinion, was badly treated at first—has become a monomaniac. Unfortunately he is not mad enough to be locked up and both General Stephenson and the Duke of Cambridge are liable to be at any moment insulted and assaulted by him. In my opinion, if Colonel Dawkins should be guilty of any more outrages, he should be dealt with according to law.

The feeling of all classes about the peace with the Boers is one of intense disgust; and it is supposed that the Government is much weakened. I pity General Roberts, who has been sent on a wild goose chase; but what can be expected from a Ministry which contains such men as Bright and Chamberlain? The *Times*, I may observe does not interpret the feeling of the country with regard to this humiliating close of a humiliating war. Neither does the *Standard*, which is becoming a little better than a Radical organ. To show its feeling, I may mention that in one of the short leaders in the *Evening Standard* this week it was stated that General Roberts's march from Cabul and Candahar had been "much overrated." I am tolerably well read in military history, and I unhesitatingly assert that the march in question is one of the most brilliant feats of its sort ever accomplished, and every person with whom I have conversed agrees with me in this estimate. At one time the *Standard* was recognised by the army as its daily organ. Now it devotes little attention to military matters, and is without any sympathy for soldiers. The explanation is that the Editor and one of the chief proprietors is in his heart a Radical. At the same time I must say that as a purveyor of news the *Standard* has made great strides under its present editor. Its correspondent at the seat of war in South Africa has shown himself to be admirably fitted for his work, and is very outspoken. In a telegram from Laing's Neck, dated yesterday, *he says that the Boers numbered* 3,000 all mounted, comprising 250 from the Orange Free State, and that there was no sign of sickness. The feeling of the Boers he describes as unsatisfactory. They show no gratitude for our concession: indeed, they are by no means pleased with the terms of peace. The younger men swagger a good deal, and assert that war will break out if any cession of territory is required. It is considered in Natal that the new Transvaal Government will soon fall to pieces, and the *Standard* correspondent says, "one undoubted result of the peace will be to render the position of Englishmen in the Transvaal, if not throughout the whole of South Africa, unbearable. It is mortifying to learn that on Sir Evelyn Wood's inspecting Laing's Nek he found it much weaker than had been supposed. The defence works were contemptible, and could easily have been turned."

It is difficult to explain the conduct of the Government with regard to the Ordnance Experiment Committee. The old committee had been only a year at work, and had gathered much experience when a new one was appointed. This new one, naturally, cannot be as efficient as its predecessor for another year to come. I learn that the old committee was a good deal hampered and kept in leading strings by the War Office, and I am convinced that no satisfactory result can be expected till General Campbell shall have been replaced at the War Office by another officer. There is great anxiety in the army to know when the subalterns of the line are to be placed on a regimental as distinguished from a battalion list. I gather, however, that this final wound to *esprit de corps* will be dealt on the 1st July.

Having done its best to make the army inefficient and humiliated, the authorities—so it is reported—are about to occupy themselves with making it uncomfortable. There is a rumour that the present helmet is to be replaced by the polished black-leather pickel haube of the Germans, which even the Prussians condemn and consider an instrument of torture.

I receive very bad accounts of the style of the Woolwich Cadets. Many of them are very rowdy and slangy, and are in the habit of frequenting the canteen or bar every Saturday when they get leave on the pretence of visiting their friends in London.

Any day war may break out between Greece and Turkey. It may therefore interest your readers to learn that the former has got 75,000 infantry, comprising twelve or fifteen thousand Greek Highlanders. They wear kilts and carry nothing but a havresack. On their shoulders they carry a shaggy capote. They are very active and excellent shots, and are reported to be a most efficient body of men.

I promised in my last to say something more about General Shadwell's "Life of Lord Clyde." Lord Clyde was very much misunderstood. At one time he was underrated, at another overrated. He certainly was not a general of the first rank. He was, however, a very good one of the second rank. He was a good fighting general, cool under fire, and skilful in handling his troops in action. He was perfectly ready to pay a heavy fine when the object was worth it, but whenever it was possible he strove, by skilful tactics and the combination of the three arms, to spare his soldiers' lives. He was a rare combination of prudence and energy, and was seldom, if ever, caught napping. On the other hand, he was not a great strategist or a scientific commander. Fortunately Lord Sandhurst supplied the science in which his chief was lacking. Either without the other would have been incomplete. Together they constituted a perfect whole. Of this fact Lord Clyde was perfectly aware. Till 1857 Lord Clyde was thought by many to be a mere blunt fighting leader, rough and uncultivated. This was a great error. He was a good linguist, being acquainted with French, German, and Spanish, and fond of reading. He was particularly pleasant and genial in society, and his bearing towards ladies was charming. Simple in his tastes, he was very hospitable, and one of the most unselfish and liberal men possible. When Captain and Brigade Major in Demarara he gave his father, a Glasgow carpenter, an allowance of £30 or £40 a year, and continued to assist his family till his dying day. General Shadwell, referring to the year 1862, says: "Possessed as he was at this time of a handsome income, the saving of money, which for so many years of his life he had practised with regard to self-denial in the interest of others, had ceased to be an object with him * * his pleasure was in devising excuses for distributing it amongst those of his friends to whom at the moment he considered it would be most acceptable. A single extract from his diary will suffice. On the 18th January he notes: "I have given so many presents in money during the course of the year, that I find I must discontinue the indulgence of this pleasure for some time to come." Then follows the enumeration of the items amounting, exclusive of the handsome annual allowance made to his sister, to a total of £6,792. It has been the fashion to represent Lord Clyde during his early career as friendless and unlucky in promotion. The book before me shows that this is incorrect. He was much befriended by military men of rank and influence. The Horse Guards several times did him exceptionally good turns, and his promotion, considering the times, was not remarkably slow as will be seen:—Born, 20th October, 1792; Ensign without purchase, 26th May, 1808; Lieutenant without purchase, 29th June, 1808; Captain without purchase in the 60th from the 9th on 9th November, 1813. His battalion being reduced in 1818, he was transferred to the 21st. Major without purchase, 1825; unattached Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, 26th October, 1833; brought in without purchase as Second Lieutenant-Colonel to his old regiment, the 9th, on 8th May, 1835; transferred immediately to the command of the 98th; C.B. and A.D.C. to the Queen with the rank of full Colonel in 1843; appointed Brigadier in the beginning of 1847; Brigadier-General with command of a division, 1848; K.C.B. in 1849; and Major-General in 1854. One of the most interesting anecdotes in the book is illustrative of Lord Clyde's marvellous memory. He led the forlorn hope at an unsuccessful assault on San Sebastian, where he was severely wounded, in the autumn of 1813. Forty-four years later, when Inspector-General of Infantry, while inspecting the depôt at Chichester, he wrote: "I noticed that an old man, evidently an old soldier, though in plain clothes, was constantly on the ground and apparently watching my movements. At the end of the inspection, as I was leaving the barrack yard, he came towards me, drew himself up, made the military salute, and with much respect said: 'Sir Colin, may I speak to you? Look at me, sir; do you recollect me?' I looked at him and replied, 'Yes, I do.' 'What is my name?' I told him 'Yes, sir.' 'And where did you last see me?' 'In the breach at San Sebastian, badly wounded, by my side.' 'Right sir'. 'I can tell you something more. You were No. — in the front rank of my company.' 'Right, sir.' I was putting my hand into my pocket to make the old man a present, when he stepped forward, laid his hand on my wrist, and said: 'No, sir; that is not what I meant; but you will be going to Shorncliffe to inspect the depôt; there I have a son in the Inniskillings, quartered at that station, and if you will call him out, and say that you knew his father, that is what I could wish.'"

About a week ago a man named Johnson confessed to having murdered Lieutenant Roper, R.E. He was brought up before the magistrates and remanded. There is at present no evidence beyond his own confession, and my belief is that he is mad.

A motion for discontinuing the spirit ration in the army is about soon to be brought before the House of Commons. This would be a mistake. When men are exposed to wet and cold continually, especially the former, a spirit ration is needed. Besides, it is popular, and nothing excites men to a spurt more than extra ration of spirit at the right time.

There is a report that two battalions of Guards are to be formed, but I do not believe there is anything in it. Indeed, had there been anything in the rumour, I should certainly have heard it.

The annual report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting is before me. From it I learn that the number of recruits in 1880 was 25,622. The only branch below its establishment is the artillery, though the standard has been reduced. The number of recruits under 20 diminished from 56 per cent. in 1874 to 43 per cent. in 1879. In 1874, out of 10,000 recruits examined, 4,431 were under 5 ft. 6 in. In 1879, out of the same number only 3,020 were under that height. There has been since 1874 a gradual increase in the proportion of shop-keepers, clerks, and mechanics. As regards education there is some improvement. In 1874 the proportion per 1,000 recruits able to read and write was 79; only able to read 21. In 1879 it was: able to read and write 71; able to read 98·9.

DIVINE SERVICE.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a. m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 4 p. m., and in the library of the Bunder at 10-20 a. m. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 6 p. m.

"A DUAL ARMY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

IN the *Pioneer* of the 26th march appears a leader called "A Dual Army." In this the usual self-glorification of the Punjaub troops is indulged in to the detriment of the other portions of the native army. This constant bickering of the *Pioneer* and its correspondents would be beneath notice had it not—unhappily against the welfare of the army at large—influenced the late military authorities at Simla to introduce practically the very system now demanded by the writer of the article—one set of regiments always sent to the front, the others (condemned criminals, in that they were not of the Punjaub clique) kept in the back ground till all self-respect, prestige, and *esprit de corps* are lost.

It might most easily be proved that any one who advocates a policy of a Dual Army, that is, a fighting portion and a portion to do merely garrison and other work, exhibits but the slightest veneer of practical knowledge of military history, and of the causes which have so often led to the unexpected collapse of a great nation, for instance, the French in 1870-71, and were it not generally known that the brain capacity of the late administrative authorities was of the shallowest, the future of our army would indeed be hopeless, for they proved their unfitness to comprehend the true principles which make up the strength and solidity of an armed force by practically working up to the standard desired by the writer of the article. For under their *régime* the same few regiments were sent on all occasions to the front, the majority being relegated to cantonment life. The practical result of this is, that an enemy is met by the *élite*; and if the latter, is beaten, demoralised, or demolished troops who are not considered good enough at first, with every moral benefit in their favour, are called up to oppose an enemy, flushed with all the moral strength of victory while they are more or less affected by the previous defeat of the cracked-up corps. Such a proceeding throws everything on the first chance, in fact it means fighting a battle with one only line, with no support or proper reserve, as was done at Maiwand, and has apparently been carried out more or less at the Cape.

But on what grounds do the military critics of the *Pioneer* so loudly proclaim the high qualities of the Punjaubee and Sikh. I have heard many tales about the behaviour of certain regiments at Peiwar Kotal, in the Khyber, and even at Kabul—rumours which, if in any way true, do not place them on so high a pinnacle as their upholders would wish to raise them.

As far as I can understand it, the disaster of the Maiwand Brigade has been the fertile theme for the condemnation of the Bombay material and the approval of the Punjaub element. In the first place at Isandhula 1,300 fighting men were wiped out by foes who possessed but few muskets, no cannon, and did not exceed 10,000 men in numbers. Lately, concerning Spitkop, in which action the gallant 92nd Highlanders acknowledged by these would-be critics as fine fighting men, as we have, suffered defeat. I find the following passages written by an eye-witness:—"I believe that if, after the Boers had made their rush, the men had trusted to the bayonets alone, they would have driven the enemy over the top of the hill. When once they began to run, no one could stop them to take arm, &c. The 92nd fired steadily until they were thrown into confusion by the flight of the men at the flank, where he enemy broke through. On the other side of the plateau was excellent cover with open ground in front, and a stand might have been here made, but the men were too much out of hand to be rallied, and all went down the hill in confusion."

An almost exact counterpart of Maiwand. The flank companies, after exposure to heavy fire for many hours, and after losing its officers, gave way before the advance of Ayoub's regulars and the rush of Ghazis. Their giving way broke the whole line. There are a certain number of military critics who fancy that soldiers in such circumstances as these will use the bayonet. The Americans never crossed bayonets in all their obstinate fighting. The Germans and French never did, nor will any troops under such circumstances; and to cast the slur upon the Maiwand troops that has been done is simply to expose the reviler's utter want of knowledge of what fighting in battle is. The best of troops will only stand a certain amount of strain. Unhappily our worthy but Asinaie generals have not the least inkling of what that amount should be, and appear to be at first foolhardy and then the reverse—feeble and cautious to a degree.

The *Pioneer* has distinctly stated that the disaster at Maiwand irresistibly led to the conclusion that the material and men of the Bombay Presidency were not fit men to cope with the Afghans, and that no regiment but those composed of Punjaubis and Sikhs, &c., should ever be sent.

General England made similar remarks when he got beaten, but was sharply answered by old General Nott, a man who was a general of ability, that he had never met a Bombay sepoy who could not drive an Afghan out of any position or place. But, curiously enough, the inferences, if any (and I deprecate any being drawn), of the fighting powers of the various classes engaged, all most strongly point to exactly the opposite conclusion, and though this has been most plainly proved to the *Pioneer*, it has had neither the honesty of purpose nor the gentlemanly feeling to publish it.

The two companies of Jacob's Rifles on the extreme flank were the first to show signs of unsteadiness, and but little blame to them. They were the first to break, and their moving off broke up the whole line. The Grenadiers tried to form a square and rally; the others never attempted anything, but were out of hand at once. The Grenadiers lost 8 native officers killed and 4 wounded out of their number, and all who have since visited the field of battle are agreed that the brunt of the fight fell on them. The Jacob's Rifles were composed of nearly all Bengal men, Sikh, Panjaubis, Pathans, and Hindustanis. These were under 60 Bombay men in the regiment. The Grenadiers were, on the other hand, nearly all Mahrattas. The Sind Horse, again, who are supposed not to have behaved so well as the 3rd Cavalry, are Punjaubis, Sikhs, &c., the other Mahrattas, so that if any inference is to be drawn, it plainly is that Sikhs, Punjaubis, &c., are but poor material, the Mahratta infinitely better. But going further I should like to know what single regiment of the Panjaub can show so glorious a roll as the 16th Bengal Infantry, who at Lucknow conclusively proved that Hindustanis, if properly looked after, possess as many fighting points as any Sikh. Taught by stern lessons of war, the French have given up their *élite* corps as *élite*, and are constructing a sound equable force on all parts of which they can rely. Nor can we do better than return to the old company system, if we wish to have a sound-hearted army, and that is, to send without partiality or interest, but simply by turn, each regiment to the front, and utterly eschew so shallow a conception as "A Dual Army."

SERVICE.

SELECTIONS FOR MILITARY COMMANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—General Warre's tenure of the command of the Bombay Army was but half the usual term in consequence of his promotion to the rank of General. He succeeded a "strong" man, Sir Charles Staveley, and his administration of his charge was not passed through without occasioning adverse comment. Why he was appointed to the command when it must have been seen that he could not hold it for the full term is not clear. As he has himself pointed out, "a personal knowledge of the qualifications of every officer for positions of trust can hardly be expected from any general officer in assuming a command," and it must take a general officer on whom such a command as General Warre's is conferred all his five years to master the "qualifications" of those officers under his supervision. I am not aware how far, if at all, it is the custom for one Commander-in-Chief handing over command to his successor to leave notes, the result of his own personal contact with an experience of officers, for his successor's benefit and guidance. If it is not the custom, the sooner some system of the kind is introduced the better. It would only be necessary of course for such notes to relate to officers likely to be called upon to undertake duties of an exceptional and weighty nature; and such notes should be a "sealed book" to everyone, Chief of the Staff, Adjutant-General, Quarter-Master-General, all but the Commander-in-Chief himself. It is a matter of notoriety the "very perfunctory" manner in which the periodical "confidential" reports, which General Warre alludes to, are filled up; and I can quite understand a C.-in-C. being non-plussed if required to select his representatives by these alone. Fortunately General Warre has himself pointed out other clues, however, to the guidance for the selection of men for positions of grave military trust. These are the "antecedents of the candidate" "and the positions in which that candidate has been employed"; and, no doubt, if selections were governed by attention to these two points, there would be but scant cause to mourn the laches that have been so frequent latterly. That two of the greatest military blunders of the decade were due to their non-observance in the Bombay late Commander-in-Chief's selections, is known to all. I refer of course to the selection of Generals Primrose, C.S.I., and Burrows. How far General Warre is answerable for the selection of the former I am not prepared to say. General Primrose made two journeys to Kandahar, the first very early in 1879, when he only got there one day to return the next. His despatch there at such a short period after General Warre's arrival in India must have been the result of some influence beyond General Warre's own judgment. And I very much fear that having been once sent to command a division of General Stewart's army, it was considered (following the usual rules of precedence) the correct thing to send him when a Bombay man was again required at the front. The unfitness of General Primrose has been frequently animadverted upon. His appointment was considered by the public to be a decided mistake, the truth of which judgment was lamentably verified by the hurried retreat General Primrose made within the citadel of Kandahar, the weak attempt he made to succour General Burrows' retreating troops from Maiwand, and the crowning fiasco of the sortie to find out where the Afghans had got their artillery posted, &c., &c.

But though General Warre may be partially blameless for General Primrose's appointment to a high army command on service, he must be held fully answerable for that of General Burrows, which was still less warrantable judging by his "antecedents" and the positions in which he had been employed. Though General Sir Frederick Roberts' example is an instance that a man may be worthy of the highest command in the field who has passed most of his days in an office, still it would be a dangerous example to go upon in most instances. Certainly in his case he had all the advantages, of previous experience of active service of the most arduous and varied kind. In General Burrows' case there was no experience of active service, and none of command of any kind, even regimental, for years; and therefore his "antecedents" should most certainly have warned General Warre against the selection, even presuming that he might have thought that as one Quarter-Master-General was doing so well in the field, a second might do equally well. However, peace be to their shades all three, "Warre," "Primrose" and "Burrows:" the first has gone to other climes, and the other two have had their deserts meted out to them, and whatever harm they may have been guilty of in the past, is not likely to be repeated, happily for their country, in the future.

That it is a difficult matter to select a man fitted to command in the field has been but too forcibly manifested in the Transvaal. Probably if, when the Boers rose in arms one man more than others could have been pointed out for that command, barring Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had the experience of a command there already, public opinion would almost, without dissent, have named Sir George Colley. Yet we all know how egregiously he failed. Perhaps we may begin to think now, when it is too late, that even his "antecedents" were against him, and that the over-caution of a too scientific strategist may have proved his bane. Much learning had made him militarily mad, and whilst recognizing the value of points, he failed to perceive that he had not the means whereby to compass his ends, the result being as lamentable as the gross ignorance that set a few hundred men, with no supports within forty miles, to defend the position of Kushk-i-Nakhud in the face of an overwhelming army of fanatics. The selection of a general in whom the nation can trust its military honour is beyond doubt a question of surpassing moment, called upon as we may be at any time to assist in the "Eastern Question" in Europe or Asia Minor. Perhaps, as long as we confine our fighting to Afghans, Zulus, and such like, we may find plenty of men ready to carry out the "ding-dong" strategy of such campaigns; but when we come to those involving the smallest elements of true military science as exemplified in our opponents, then the dearth of reliable leaders makes itself felt. Neither "confidential" reports nor Staff College certificates can be of much account in selecting men for commands in the field. General Warre has hit the nail on the head when he says that selections for positions of trust must depend upon the "antecedents of the candidate and the positions in which that candidate has been employed;"—and if Sir George Colley's "antecedents," which, barring the short Ashantee War, were chiefly those of the Council Chamber and the Military College for years past, had been considered, people would not perhaps have been so surprised at what happened to our arms under his leadership. A general to command an army in the field should rise to it step by step by commands in the field; services in junior and subordinate positions, though they give experience and judgment, cannot be accepted as justification for selection for supreme command. General Roberts has been fortunate in having been able to qualify by experience in most of the wars Indian troops have been engaged in since he joined the service.

AJAX.

ANNO DOMINI 1900.

"It was a summer's evening
Old Caspar's work was done."

It was a summer's evening
  The Colonel's peg was done,
And he beneath the old mess porch
  Was sheltered from the sun;
And by him, with a face serene,
Was seated Sub-Lieutenant Green.

"Now tell me, Colonel," cried the youth,
  "Tell me the tale of yore.
The tale you have so often told,
  The tale of the Staff Corps;
All about the fight that you did see,
The fight of seniori-tee."

The Colonel gazed upon the boy,
  And heaved a heavy sigh;
"I'll have another peg," quoth he,
  "For talking's mighty dry."
And as they brought his peg, he swore
He hated much that same Staff Corps.

"Now tell me what 'twas all about,"
  Said Sub-Lieutenant Green;
"And how did seven officers
  The work of seventeen?
Tell me about that queer Staff Corps,
And what it was abolished for."

"It was the Sirkar," he replied.
  "Put the Staff Corps to rout,
For every rank but Colonel was
  Entirely snuffed out;
And it's possible to have," said he,
"Too much of seniori-tee."

"But they fought well, those Colonels bold,
  And much good ink was shed,
And many a ream of foolscap spoiled
  Ere they were vanquish-ed;
For they said 'It's as plain as A, B, C,
India's lost if you touch seniori-tee.'"

"They say it was a touching sight
  After the fight was o'er,
And Government had overthrown
  The much renowned Staff Corps:
It was a piteous thing to see
The fate of seniori-tee."

"For many thousand Colonels then,
  In sore dismay and wrath,
Were made to take their pensions, and
  Did settle down in Bath.
And thus did end," he cried in glee,
"Staff Corps and seniori-tee."

"And everybody did much praise
  The Sirkar stout, I ween."
"But who paid all those pensions, sir?"
  Quoth Sub-Lieutenant Green.
"Why, India, I suppose," said he,
"Did pay for senior-i-tee."

SUB.

MILL ACCIDENTS.

OUR readers are acquainted with the particulars of the accident at the Western India Spinning and Weaving Mills, which has resulted in the loss of seven lives. Accidents, more or less serious, but happily unattended with any loss of life, have also occurred within the past two weeks at some of the other mills in Bombay.

On Friday, the 1st inst., at the Shamjee Jadowjee Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated opposite the Byculla Club, which are not the property of a Joint Stock Company, but of a single individual, a serious accident occurred. The mills are worked with a pair of engines, one of which has a high pressure and the other a low pressure cylinder; and on the morning in question, after the fires were lighted, the low pressure cylinder, or a portion of it, broke, and the crank shaft and upright were twisted, causing damage to the engine-house. The accident occurred before any of the mill hands arrived on the premises, or otherwise the consequences might have been disastrous. The work of one-half the mill has stopped, and the other half, that is, about 12,000 spindles only, is now worked by means of the other engine at high pressure. A new engine has been ordered from England. The total loss has been estimated at about Rs. 30,000.

On Sunday last, the shaft of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, situated at Tardeo, was found to have a crack in it. It was fortunately discovered before any damage could be done, and the work was at once stopped. It would have been necessary to order a new shaft from England, but one was luckily found ready to hand and purchased at the establishment of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., iron founders, who had bought it from the Mandvie Spinning and Weaving Mills some time ago. The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Mill is now at work again.

One of the bevil wheels of the main shaft, which works on the second floor of the National Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated at Parel, broke some days ago, in consequence of which the works of the mills was stopped about ten days, this being the first stoppage since the mills commenced working six years ago. The wheel has been replaced, and the mills have been at work again since Tuesday last.

About ten days ago, one of the bevil wheels of the Khatao Macoonjee Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated near the Byculla Bridge, broke, and the work of the mills was stopped for three days, at the end of which time the wheel was replaced and the mills were set agoing again.

The old chimney at the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated at Coorla, was being taken down about a week ago by a contractor, who threw the debris inside instead of outside the chimney-house. The consequence of the immense lateral pressure was that the masonry work bulged out and caused damage to the engine and boiler to the extent of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000. The contractor has been called upon by notice to reimburse the loss to the company.

Holloway's Pills.—Weary of Life. Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases and the most prolific of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits and repelling the covert attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmospheres, over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills, and obediently putting them in practice, the most despondent will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE PROCLAMATION TO THE WAZIRI MALIKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 15.

The following is a summary of the proclamation sent to the maliks of the Waziris previous to orders being issued to the troops to cross the frontier :—The proclamation first recounts the conditions under which the Thamar Khel and Baholzail branches of Mahsud Waziris entered into a treaty engagement with the British Government in 1873 and 1874 for the maintenance of friendly relations and the security of the frontier; and stated that in 1878 the Mahsud Waziris received warning not to attempt hostilities against the British Government. The proclamation proceeds to show how the Mahsuds broke their engagements on 1st January, 1879, by collecting a body of 3,000 men and plundering the town of Tank and other villages, while since that time they have committed further offences within the British border. In order to punish the tribe and to prevent a repetition of the offence, Government has offered the tribe peace on certain terms; but though these conditions have long been known, the tribe has not submitted to them. The British Government, however, wishing to give the Mahsuds a final opportunity to comply with the terms, issue this proclamation. If the tribe does not submit, notice is given that the British forces will enter Mahsud territory to enforce the terms imposed, and inflict such punishment on the tribe as may seem good.

HAILSTORM AT RAJKOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, APRIL 14.

There was a hailstorm here yesterday, followed by a smart shower of rain. A hail shower is a rare phenomenon here.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

ILLNESS OF THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The bulletin issued at midnight states that the Earl of Beaconsfield's strength has rather increased.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.

The Earl of Dufferin has been appointed the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

THE BASUTOS.

Latest advices from the Cape state that the Basutos have accepted the mediation of Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Cape Colony.

REPEAL OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

A despatch from the Indian Government promises the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act next winter.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

ATHENS, APRIL 13.

Greece has accepted the proposed settlement of the frontier question if the Great Powers guarantee a peaceable surrender of the territory allotted to her, and also appeals to the Great Powers to protect the Greeks remaining under Turkish rule.

THE TEKKE EXPEDITION.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 13.

According to a despatch from General Skobeleff, the submission of Tikma and other Sirdars closes the Tekke Expedition.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The bulletin issued last midnight states that the Earl of Beaconsfield has had a quiet sleep, and that his strength is increasing.

THE RUMOURED CESSION OF GOA.

The cessation of Goa to England, as rumoured in the Bombay papers, is officially contradicted at Lisbon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday.

LISBON, APRIL 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora left here this evening.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left Suez at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

Surats neglected.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera		4 7-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.		
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1s. 7¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		84½
4½ do.	do.	91½
3 do.	Consols for account	100⅜
5 do.	French Rente, 1872	119⅞
Bar Silver		52 1-16

The sum of about £200,000, has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrivals.—Parklands and Bowesfield.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, APRIL 14, 12-45 A.M.

Mail steamer Poonah from Aden arrived.

IT appears that there is little chance of the railway works on the Harnai route to Kandahar being resumed for some time to come.

THE gift of guns to the Ameer's representative will, it is reported, depend chiefly on the reports made by General Hume and Colonel St. John as to the chance of the troops from Cabul and their local allies being able to hold their own in Kandahar.

THE latest news regarding the Ceylon Pearl Fishery states that the whole sum realised by the sale of the Government share of oysters was Rs. 4,19,781: the last lot sold on the twenty-fifth day of the fishery realised from Rs. 43 to Rs. 45 per 1,000. Fears are expressed that the oysters are commencing to die off.

THE Bombay season report for the week ending 6th instant states that there has been slight rain in Khandeish and Southern Maratha Country, that the weather generally is close, and that the rabi harvest is approaching completion.

THE Lisbon Government have disapproved of the payment of salaries to certain officials in Goa in *reis fortes* and directed the Governor-General to discontinue the practice lately introduced. Four-hundred *reis fortes* are equal to one rupee, whereas in Goa the currency is seven hundred and twenty *reis fracos* to a rupee.

COMPETITION among the Agents of the small steamers plying between this and Goa is becoming so active that on Monday last passengers paid only two rupees for first class and four annas for third class fares. Good times for the Goanese, a large number of whom have gone to Goa to enjoy the Easter holidays.

THE Indian military authorities have (says the *Pioneer*) so fully recognised the injustice which has been done to many deserving officers in the matter of rewards for service in Afghanistan, that a supplementary honours' list, to be hereafter submitted to the Horse Guards for approval, is now being made out at Simla. This will, we hope, include a certain number of recommendations for the Companionship of the Bath.

THE columns operating against the Waziris will, the *Pioneer* hears, leave few corners of the country unexplored. General Kennedy will first of all turn off from the Tank Zam and punish the southern families; thence returning on to the main road to Kanigoram, he will take twenty days' provisions and march straight upon Kanigoram itself. In the meantime, General Gordon will have occupied Makin, where the two columns will unite. General Gordon's force will then fall back upon Bunnoo, General Kennedy covering the retirement, and eventually withdrawing his own troops either to Bunnoo or Tank, according to circumstances.

THE official Crop and Weather Report for the week ending 5th April states :—"During the week rain was general in the Madras Presidency, moderate in Mysore and Coorg, and heavy in Assam. From other Provinces and States only slight and partial showers are reported. The spring harvest has now been nearly gathered in most parts of the country, generally with good results, except on unirrigated lands in some districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Agricultural prospects promise well; and ploughing for the new season has begun in Southern India and in Bengal. Small-pox is reported from several districts in Northern India and British Burmah, and from two of the Central India States; but the health of the people continues, on the whole, good."

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer* from Tank says that the troops which have reached Tank up to April 11th are :—100 sabres 1st Punjab Cavalry, two squadrons 4th Punjab Cavalry, 1st Punjab Infantry, 2nd Punjab Infantry, 3rd Punjab Infantry, 6th Punjab Infantry, 1st Sikhs, 32nd Pioneers, and half No. 2 Mountain Battery. The 1st Sikhs from Abbottabad marched by cross country routes, and averaged 15 miles a day to Tank. The troops are all in high feather. A report is current that the Waziris are somewhat disunited. The recent rains have given them abundant crops, which they are unwilling to lose, and they therefore urge Umar Khan and the other ringleaders to submit to the British. Other reports state that the Waziris, despairing of peace, are feeding their cattle on the green crops to prevent the latter falling into our hands, and have sent their women and children away, and asked the Suliman Khels' aid against us.

REFERRING to Cook's excursions in India the Lahore paper remarks :—"If this firm would take in hand the pilgrim business—inland as well as seaborne—they would render a great service to the people. At the present moment there are in Lahore some scores of pilgrims from Sindh, bound to Hardwar. The railways take them as they come, but naturally cannot always be prepared for the rushes that occur. A considerable amount of crowding and inconvenience is incurred, much of which might be obviated if the pilgrims were periodically gathered together, and the whole arrangements were organised on the special excursion plan. The Pooree traffic, and that of other shrines and holy places, might be similarly organised with the best results. At first sight there may appear something incongruous in a Leicester firm leading bands of pilgrims, like another Peter the Hermit, across the country. But it is simply a matter of public convenience that here, as well as in England, large bodies of people, moved by a simultaneous impulse, should be "put through," as the Americans say, with all the advantanges that skilled organisation can afford.

IT is believed at the Foreign Office that France will not decline to enter upon a fresh Commercial Treaty with this country. But it will be on terms distinctly less favourable to British traders than those introduced into the treaty now expiring.

MARK TWAIN has informed an interviewer at Cincinnati that he made £8,000 out of his last book, "A Tramp Abroad," and £28,000 out of his previous works, in addition to about £15,000 by lectures and plays.

THE system of punishment in substitution of flogging to be proposed by the Judge Advocate-General is based upon that now in force in the Austrian Army. The offenders who would otherwise be liable to flogging will be put in irons or "tied up." The new rules embodying this change will shortly be laid before Parliament.

AN occasional correspondent writes from the Dardanelles, March 9 :—"I have learnt from an authentic source that the Turkish Government intend building two forts at Besika Bay, also another fort on the white cliffs between Besika and Yennishai, and that a military station is to be established at Renkoi. The Island of Tenedos is also to be fortified in three places. Naval demonstrations and promenades to Besika Bay will therefore not be quite so feasible in the future."

THE *Times* reports two interesting attempts to solve the problem of telegraphic photography. Though distinct in idea and construction, both are based on the action of light upon selenium, the curious metal employed by Professor Bell in connection with his photophone. Although no perfection has yet been arrived at, the results seem to be promising, rough pictures having actually been sent along a short length of wire and reproduced at the opposite end.

THE new London paper, the *Cuckoo* (*Truth* says), seems to be running very much in the same lines as the bird of that name. The bird coolly takes possession of some other bird's nest, and makes use of it for its own purposes. The journalistic *Cuckoo* adopts as its own the paragraphs appearing in other papers. Nature has not blessed the bird with sufficient intellect to enable it to make a nest. I now see how appropriately the name *Cuckoo* was given to the new attempt at evening journalism.

THE following curious advertisement appeared in the *St. Petersburg Herald* in the German language, dated 25th February, four days before the Czar's assassination :—"If the highest and holiest one be derided and trodden under foot, then is pity nothing more than mockery. So bring me no sacrifice out of pity (for dogs the death of dogs). Only one thing I wish may be lucky.—Signed, Goldstueck." The words in parentheses were in Russian, the remainder in German. It is surmised that this channel of communication was adopted to order the assassination to be carried out without pity, the post not being reliable.

THE *Republique Francaise* says : —"Those who think England has something better to do than to make war on colonists whose civilization is on a par with her own will learn with satisfaction of the honourable peace with the Boers. Such a result has cost the English a dose of abnegation not common among great nations towards the weak whom they have wronged. If after three defeats they had determined not to treat till after a revenge for their checks, we might have been sorry but not surprised. Mr. Gladstone has wisely thought fit to stop a war as disastrous as superfluous. The Boers have prudently accepted British suzerainty, and the House of Commons showed good sense in applauding the conditions of peace."

THIS telegram to a London paper from Alexandria reads like a leaf from the Middle Ages :—"March 21.—A Greek boy having disappeared and being found dead in the harbour, and the Jewish Easter approaching, some fanatical Greeks have accused a Jew family of killing the boy in order to obtain Christian blood for the Passover rites. The excitement is increasing. The Governor has called out the military, and increased police precautionary measures are being taken to prevent serious conflicts." A later telegram says that the excitement had been guided by the modern device of an inquest which established the fact that the boy had died by drowning with no signs of violence.

ACCORDING to an official report lately forwarded to the Foreign Office, there have been eighty-six incinerations of bodies in North Italy since 1876, and the process of cremation has been rendered both speedy and cheap. During the first year the furnace was heated by gas, but this arrangement was unsatisfactory, as not only was it very expensive, but it took five hours to reduce a body to ashes. Under the new system the flames consume the body, and the furnace is heated by wood, the total cost being under £2, which includes all fees. Cremation is rapidly becoming the fashionable mode of burial in Milan, and bids fair, indeed, to become popular throughout Italy.

A SPECIAL supplement to the *Cape Times* of the 1st of March, two days after the fight on Majuba Hill, contains an account of an interview which its Correspondent had when taken prisoner with Mr. Cameron, another Correspondent, by the Boers, with Joubert. The Correspondent, telegraphing from Prospect Hill on the 28th, says :—"I had an interview this morning at Laing's Nek with President Joubert and his Staff. With him was Mr. Aylward, late editor of the *Natal Witness*. Mr. Cameron gave Aylward advice not to be caught, or it would be an unlucky day for him. This was after the words had passed between Aylward and Cameron, the former making himself the mouthpiece of Joubert. I asked Aylward his capacity. He said he was Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* and Surgeon to the wounded there. Everyone on the Boer Staff was civil in the extreme. Aylward only observed he knew the English, "the liars." The Special Correspondent of the *Standard* in the Transvaal states that the Boers now acknowledge that they lost 50 men at the battle of Majuba Hill.

THE BI-METALLIC CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an Indian I am sure you will permit me to say a few words in your journal regarding the Bi-metallic Conference sitting at "La Belle Paris" and the action of England with reference thereto.

I think, Sir, that England ought to support such a conference as the one sitting in the capital of France, and ought to be a party to the introduction of bi-metallic currency in the world; for by the introduction of this system silver will be placed in a favourable position in the market, and thereby her great Indian Empire would be benefited. On the contrary, England ought to have been the first to propose a conference for the purpose of taking the silver question into consideration. Instead of doing this, she reserves her right of freedom in the matter, and now we hear that the people of England are urging England's withdrawal from the Conference.

When the bi-metallic currency is adopted by all nations what a boon it will be for India. There will be a considerable saving in the exchange, and India will have to pay less in the way of exchange for the annual remittance of the enormous sum of 17 crores of rupees to England. Besides, it will be a great benefit to the Indian trade and to the people who use European or English manufactured articles. To the Anglo-Indian it will be a kind of heavenly windfall, for what a relief it will be to them to remit their saving at a favourable rate of exchange for the maintenance of their dearest and nearest ones staying in England or Europe.

In short, there is advantage in every way to India by the proposed bi-metallic currency. England, of course, would not, or could not, have introduced bi-metallic currency alone in her Empire without international agreement, for, in that case, she would have been a great sufferer and loser, but now the aspect of the matter is quite changed. France, as the champion of civilization, has taken up the question, and America, another great champion of civilization, has promised her support; and now it is the duty of England to support these two great powers with all her might. But, as usual with England, she is always slow in all such great questions, and seldom takes a lead in any matter. She ought to have been the first to have promised her cordial support to France, for she is the power most interested in this question.

The withdrawal of England from the Conference, or her passive opposition, would show to the world at large, and to the natives of India in particular, how little she cares for the interests of her Indian subjects; and would at once make it clear to the people of this country that they are being governed by a nation who subordinates all their interests to her own, and whose statesmen talk loud (both Liberals and Conservatives) most philanthropically, but are not true to their words when the interests of India require their support, and do not act upon their repeated promises, viz., "govern India for the Indians." I fail to see in what way England would suffer by the bi-metallic currency. When all the world adopts it no nations would suffer. France has shown a laudable desire to promote bi-metallic currency. She has done so on commercial and other grounds, and it is a matter of great surprise to see that a nation most interested in raising the value of silver should be the first to oppose it. The use of gold currency in Europe has not been of any great advantage to her. In Italy there is so little gold that we see nothing but paper currency used for anything and everything, and which is sold at a great deal of discount. In some places paper currency of the country is not received. The same is the case with Austria, Germany, Russia, and Turkey. Such being the case, all nations ought to join in raising the value of silver, and thereby benefit a very large part of the globe.

For the interests of the majority the interests of the minority ought to suffer. This is the principle on which most things are carried out in the civillized world. America, India, China, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Turkey are all interested in the silver question, and England ought not to be backward to support the interests of such a large portion of the globe because she fancies she will suffer by it. Even if she did, she ought to give way seeing how many countries and how many millions of people will be benefited by it. Besides, it is idle to suppose that England will suffer by the new system. She has trade with all the world, and when all the world adopts bi-metallic currency where will all her gold be?

India would suffer very much by her refusal to acquiesce in the results of the Conference, for she will have to deal in most transactions with England. If India had been independent of England, she would not have cared a bit whether England accepts bi-metallic currency or not, for in that case she would have all other great countries to deal with where bi-metallic currency is in use, and would not have been obliged to remit 17 crores of rupees to England. But as it is, she will be the victim of England's obstinacy in this matter; and for the sake of my country I hope that the Government of Mr. Gladstone will not view this important question from a selfish point of view. This is the time for the world to see what Mr. Gladstone does in this matter. His supposed disinterested speeches on Afghan and Eastern questions are still fresh in the memory of the people. Here is an opportunity for him (if he is sincere in his views) for acting upon disinterested and unselfish principle, and if he does not, then the Indians may fairly conclude that no good can be done to India either by Liberals or Conservatives until there is a strong public opinion in India, which will compel the Government of the day to look to the interests of the Indians. I hope Indians will try their utmost to create a strong public opinion and benefit our country thereby. The cry of "perish India" or "govern it" has reached the summit of Heymalia also, and we Indians will see now what the Radicals like the Right Honourable Mr. John Bright also do in the bi-metallic question. If they are true to their traditions they ought to move heaven and earth to promote such a good project. If they don't, it will be obvious that those liberal views were proclaimed so long as they did not touch their pockets, and as soon as they did, all the liberal views evaporated in the air.

We Indians are watching with great deal of interest the progress, result, and the conduct of England at the International Bi-metallic Conference, and hope that England will desist from her passive opposition and come out strong as the supporter of the bi-metallic currency, and will use all her influence in inducing all Governments to join in the scheme. Should England think otherwise, even then I wish Europe and America would adopt the bi-metallic currency. For, independently of England, the trade of the world would improve, and India would be benefited to a great extent, though not quite as much as she would if England joined.

I am sure England will, after a few years, be compelled to join, if the bi-metallic currency is adopted by great countries of Europe and America, and though she will not get credit for it, yet ultimately India will be benefited.

Hoping that Heaven will guide the present Government with wisdom in this matter, and begging to be pardoned for the liberty of occupying valuable space in your journal, I remain,

Bombay, April 12. A PATRIOTIC INDIAN.

RACING AT KANDAHAR.

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(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE second day's racing was as great a success as the first, and the afternoon heat was relieved for the audience by some very good music from the 63rd band, with interludes from a band of negro-minstrels mustered by the same regiment, ably headed by one of their sergeants, whose stump oration after the races were over was, I hear, inimitable, though I was not fortunate enough to be among the audience. The first race came off about two o'clock as on the previous day, and the day was over by about six. There were some very well-contested finishes, and the interest was well kept up throughout, even for those who didn't care to risk their patrimonies (or lesser monies) on the result.

THE LILLIPUT CHASE.—For all ponies 13 hands and under. 13 hands to carry 10-7. Penalties 5, 7, and 10 lbs. for one, two, or three wins. 1 mile steeple-chase. Entrance Rs. 5.

Dr. Stewart's c c b p Yellow Jack, 10-12, Owner....... 1
Mr. Lang's d c b p Frisky, 10-7, Owner............ 0
Mr. Burrows' c h c b m Fawn, 10-10, Mr. Tully.......... 0
Capt. Radcliffe's d c b p Bob, 10-1, Mr. Hunt.......... 0
Major Keyser's r c b p The Ghost, 9-13, Mr. Minchin 0

Fawn led over the first jump, followed close by Yellow Jack, Frisky, Bob, and the Ghost, and at the second jump the first two were well together. Bob and the Ghost refusing, but at the third, a double, the second wall of which was hardly long enough, Fawn ran round, and, having to be brought back, left Yellow Jack and Frisky to fight it out. The former leading slightly over the last hurdle, seemed to give in to Frisky, who was ridden well out, and passed the post a length in front, but it turned out that Frisky had gone the wrong side of the flag at the turn, an objection which was urged by Yellow Jack's rider and allowed by Mr. Lang, who, however, made a counter-objection of a foul at the hurdle. It has since been decided in favour of Dr. Stewart's pony. Fawn did not think it worth while to pass the post, and neither Bob nor the Ghost finished.

THE GYMKHANA STAKES.—Handicap steeplechase for all ponies 13-2 and under. 1 mile.

Mr. Young's ch c b m Begum, 11-4, Dr. Stewart 1
Capt. Fawn's b c b m Zazel, 10-7, Mr. Tully 2
Mr. Macintyre's b c b p The Laird, 10, Mr. Harrington3
Mr. Craigie Halkett's k c b p Tam O'Shanter, 9-7, ...0

Begum led over the first jump, followed by Zazel and the Laird, Tam O'Shanter falling to the rear almost at once. Zazel led over the second, the Laird and Begum close on her, but the Laird was distanced a little further on, and Begum gradually drawing away from Zazel, who, however, took her jumps beautifully, came in an easy winner. Tam O'Shanter only succeeded in mastering three of his jumps.

THE CITADEL HANDICAP.—For Arabs and country-breds. 1¼ mile flat Entrance Rs. 10.

Mr. Manser's b a h Syed, 9-11, Mr. Barttelot 1
Mr. Minchin's ch a g John Brown, 9-7 Owner............2
Mr. Tully's b a h Nawab, 10-7, Owner 3
Mr. Barne's b c b m Blue Bell, 10-6 0
Mr. Tully's b afg h Telescope, 10-7, Mr. Daunt........0
Mr. Preston's b a h Sir Richard, 10, Owner 0
Mr. Jardine's c c b h Old Bones, 10-7, Owner 0

Nawab Syed and Blue Bell led round the first corner, followed by the others in a lump, Old Bones gradually dropping away to the rear. Syed came away steadily from Nawab; John Brown left the ruck at the second turn, and passing Blue Bell and Nawab in the straight, came in second, Syed leading, Nawab third, followed by Blue Bell, Telescope, and Sir Richard. In the previous day's racing Syed, giving Nawab seven pounds, had been badly beaten, and those who hadn't sufficiently regarded the handicapping to-day (Nawab giving Syed 10 lbs.) were a good deal surprised at the result of the race.

THE GALLOWAY STEEPLECHASE.—For all country-bred galloways 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 11-7. Penalties 7, 10, and 14 lbs. for one, two, and three wins. Steeplechase course. 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 10.

Col. Auchinleck's b c b p Baron, 10-12, Mr. Lang 1
Capt. Radcliffe's b c b h Nuseeb, 11-4 2
Capt. Elliot's g c b g Pilgrim, 11-7, Owner 0

A little walk-round for Baron, who came away at once, and though Nawab struggled on gamely and jumped well, he hadn't the speed to make Baron gallop. Pilgrim and his rider, who were in trouble at the top corner jump, failed to get over the next.

THE CATCH 'EM ALIVE OH!—Handicap for all horses. 1½ miles. Entrance Rs. 10.

Dr. Stewart's ch a h Sir Kenneth, 11-7, Owner 1
Mr. Barnes's b w m Beeswing, 12-7, Owner...............2
Capt. Whiteford's b w m Norma, 11-7, Capt. Haydon..3
Mr. Hunt's g w m Zarina, 11-4, Owner 0
Mr. Tully's b w g Potatoes, 12-0, Owner.................0

This was one of the prettiest races of the meeting, Sir Kenneth as usual jumping in beautiful form, but never clearing an inch more than was necessary, and well ridden by his owner, who, independently of his riding powers, deserves immense praise for the number of races he rode on both days, both for himself and other people, keeping up all through that spirit of "go" which does more to make a horse win than all the handicapping the Stewards can do for him. Beeswing led over the first jump, followed close by Sir Kenneth and Norma (who, being well-ridden by Captain Haydon, jumped well and did her utmost from start so finish), Zarina and Potatoes close in rear. The extra stone, however, soon began to tell on the Waler, and Sir Kenneth assumed the lead and kept it, Beeswing a good second, and Norma very fairly up, Zarina, who jumped in very good form, following not far behind. Mr. Tully's horse was very boisterous on his way to the starting post, knocking down his leader and doing his best to get away with his rider, but his energies were misapplied, and he came in a poor last.

THE PONY HANDICAP.—For all ponies 13-2 and under. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 5.

Mr. Young's ch c b m Begum, 11-4, Dr. Stewart 1
Col. Auchinlech's b c b p Baron, 12-0, Mr. Lang.... 2
Mr. Macintyre's b c b p The Laird, 10-0, Mr. Harrinton 3
Mr. Anderson's ch c b p Shaitan, 9-10, Mr. Preston... 0
Mr. Barttilot's g c b m Spider, 10-0, Owner........... 0
Capt. Radcliffe's d c b p Bob, 9-5, Mr. Minchin 0
Mr. Campbell's b c b p Bobs, 9-10........................ 0

This turned out a splendid piece of handicapping, and was the most exciting finish of the meeting, both ponies having many adherents. Begum being again on the flanks, as in her former flat race, got a good start, and, though Spider led round the corner, she passed her soon after and led up the straight. Baron now came up hand over hand to the challenge, and the last two hundred yards was merely a question of riding, amid intense excitement from the stand. To any one not opposite the winning post it looked as if the way Baron was catching up the chestnut must land him a winner, but Dr. Stewart's powerful riding carried the day, and Begum was declared the victor "by a nose." The Laird came in a fair third, followed by Shaitan, Spider, Bob, and Bobs.

THE NEW STAKES.—For all Afghan horses never out of the country. Weight for age and inches. ¾ mile flat.

Capt. Radcliffe's ch c b colt Ayoub, 11-5, Mr. Harrington 1
Col. St. John's b c b h Sirdar, 10-9, Mr. Tully 2
Capt. Radcliffe's g c b h Hashim, 11-1, Dr. Stewart 3
Mr. Ferguson's b c b h Mahomed Jan, 10-11 0

Dr. Stewart got his mount away as usual with a fine start, but he couldn't last, and gave way to Sirdar at the corner. Ayoub, who started a couple of lengths behind the others, but whose stride soon began to tell against the smaller horses, passed them as he came round the turn, and, although he wanted all the whipping his rider could give him to keep him going up the hill, he passed the post several lengths ahead of Sirdar, Hashim a bad third, and Mahomed Jan toiling in the rear.

Thus ended perhaps the last race meeting of Kandahar, for we are now "holding ourselves in readiness" (as the order-books have it) to proceed, or rather to withdraw, south of the Khojuck. Unlike most race-meetings there was little or no ill-feeling displayed, and it is refreshing to see "Owner" so often after the horse's name.

We have had another amusement this week in the shape of a cricket-match Royal Artillery, *verses* Garrison, a two-day match played on a beautiful turf pitch near the S. E. bastion of the citadel, and decided, it being a two-day match, as a "draw" in favour of the Garrison, the scoring being too great to allow of time for a second innings. The full account I will reserve for another letter.

Before I close, however, though I fear I shall be "trespassing on your space" (as correspondents always say), I must mention a perfectly true incident overheard on the race-course, which struck me as better than most of *Punch* sayings :—

1st Sporting Thomas Atkins [referring to Beeswing in Race No. 5]—"Well, I thowt that big 'un' ud win, she's a good 'orse."

2nd Sporting T. A. [with an air of superior enlightenment]. "Yes, a good joomper, *loose in the withers though.*"

GHAZI.

BOMBAY.

◆

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Scenes behind the Scenes," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th :—Sidonian (s), from Liverpool; Euphrates (s), Bussorah; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; H. M. S. Serapies, Portsmouth. Yesterday :—Manilla (s), Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th :—I. G. S. Dalhousie, to Kurrachee; Shahzada (s), Coast and Clcutta; Buckinghamshire, and Ardenconnel, Bremerhaven; Nyanza (s), Antwerp; Argosey (s), London; Brindisi (s), Southampton; Albula (s), Dunkirk; Helena (s), Marseilles; Bengal (s), Dunkirk. Yesterday :—Coconada (s), K. Coast and Kurrachee; Roserana, Amsterdam.

A VAGRANT.—James Kenned, a European, was on Thursday last declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT.—James Fodon, a fireman, on Thursday was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Alice Fodon, his wife, on the night previous at their residence on the Bellasis Road. He was fined Rs. 10.

THEFT.—Antone DeSouza, a Goanese, was on Thursday last convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing five cotton handkerchiefs, belonging to Tribhowun Dyall. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF THE PORT TRUST ACT.—Coombae Gheega and five other tindals of native crafts were on Thursday last fined Rs. 10 each by Mr. P. Ryan for sailing their respective vessels in the fair way without exhibiting a light.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mahadoo Coosa, a noted character, was on Thursday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing sundry articles of clothing, belonging to six different persons. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—Babajee Luximon, a goldsmith, was on Thursday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of gold ear ornaments, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Nana Dhaksett. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 4th April was Rs. 16,51,378. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 5,485. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 11. The balance left was Rs. 16,56,852.

MILL ACCIDENT.—A labourer named Luximon Suddoo, employed at the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill at Tardeo, was seriously injured on Wednesday last. His right hand was crushed by some of the machinery. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday last at the Bhooleshwar Tank, on view of the body of a Hindoo lad, aged about 12 years, name unknown, who was accidentally drowned on the afternoon previous in the Bhooleshwar Tank while bathing there. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The I. G. steamer Tenasserim, Captain B. R. Creagh, will sail to-day, in tow with the sailing ship Czarwitch, with 1 officer, 1 lady, and 2 followers of the 98th Regiment; 1 officer and 1 follower of the 13th Light Infantry; 1 officer of the A. M. D.; and 2 officers of the 88th Regiment. The following are the names of officers :—Surg. Sullivan, A.M.D., Captain Humphreys, and 2nd Lieut. Cunnyngham, 38th Regt., Captain McCausland, 98th Regt., and Lieut. G. B. Unwin, 13th Light Infantry.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE S. S. ATHENS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on view of the body of a Mahomedan lad, aged 10 years, named Shaik Abdoola, who died by suffocation on the day previous on board the s. s. Athens, in which vessel he was employed as a day-labourer, cleaning the machinery in the engine room, the result of an accidental escape of steam from a boiler by the giving way of a joint of a manhole door. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

FIRES.—A fire broke out on Wednesday last at 5 p. m. at Sewree in a hay stack belonging to Hormusjee Cursetjee. The stack was destroyed within a short time.—Another fire broke out on Thursday last at midnight in a range of cudjan huts situated near the Victoria Gardens, belonging to Dugria Gunesh, Kosee, woman, Balla Succaram, and Govind Jyram. The fire spread rapidly, and the huts were burnt to the ground within a short time. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. H. Vincent, together with a large number of European and native police officers, with two fire-engines, repaired to the scene, and rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing the flames. The origin of the fire is said to be the careless use of a fireplace within the hut. The damage is estimated at Rs. 900.

H. E. NAWAB SHUMS-UL-UMRA AMIR-I-KABEER, Co-regent of Hyderabad, arrived yesterday afternoon by a special train from Poona, accompanied by Colonel Campbell, of the Hyderabad Residency, Dr. Lawder, and Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee Chinoy, his chief Secretary, with 300 followers. A guard of honour presented arms on his arrival. His Excellency, who has been suffering of late from illness, was recommended a change of air, and was expected in Bombay on Wednesday, but owing to the fatigue of journey was advised by the Surgeon in charge to break journey, intimation to this effect not having reached the Government in time, a guard of honour with band and colours paraded at the Byculla station to do him honour, and the Saluting Battery fired a salute of 17 guns, but it was when too late announced of the break of journey. The Governor's carriage was in waiting.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 12th April, was 475, being 55 more than in the previous week, 9 more than the week ending 13th April, 1880, and 77 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 297 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 36·71. There were 148 deaths from remittent fever, being 39 more than the previous week, and 21 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases to the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 58, 29, and 12, respectively, as compared with 38, 10, and 18 last year. There was 1 death from cholera. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return :—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

A DRUNKEN FREAK.—A. Rose, J. Milbank, J. Leonard, and James Watson, mariners belonging to H. M.'s troopship Jumna, were on Wednesday last charged, at the instance of Mr. Acting Superintendent McGuire, of the Water Police, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with causing mischief to Abdool Gunny and three other boatmen. The circumstances of the case are briefly these :—It appears the four prisoners on Sunday evening, at half-past 10 o'clock, engaged a jolly-boat at the Apollo Pier to convey them on board the Jumna. After getting some distance from the shore, the prisoners being the worse for liquor commenced throwing all the boatmen into the sea, commencing with the Tindal Abdool Gunny. After they had done this the prisoners proceeded in the boat to their vessel and getting on board sent the boat adrift. The boatmen being able to swim were subsequently picked up by a dubash's boat. A report was made to Mr. Constable Rennie, who instituted an inquiry and arrested the prisoners on board the Jumna. The jolly-boat was subsequently picked up and handed over to the police. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, and also a sum of Rs. 10 each as the cost of the prosecution.

THE LOFTUS COMPANY.—The *Statesman* of Calcutta criticises the performances of this company as follows :—We have rarely seen a better house than met the Company when the curtain rose on Saturday evening. Every seat—boxes and all—was occupied, and this must have helped in no small degree to the very successful performance which this talented company gave us on the occasion. The usual minstrel programme was the first part, and the singing was fully equal to what we have heard before. This part wound up with a ludicrous story of a haunted house, and the appearance of the ghost, the trembling fear, and absolute "funk" of Messrs. D. Angelis and Butler were inimitable. Mr. Butler, who sustained several important parts, acquitted himself with much credit as the raw youth who was willing to become a "general utility man" for an hour, in consideration of "ten dollars;" he elicited roar of laughter. His get up was superb, and we imagine the suit of rags with which, by a strong effort of imagination, we might say, he was clothed, must be one of the treasured "properties" of the troupe, as such another suit is surely not obtainable here. It was like the Irishman's coat, "a lot of holes sewn together." Miss and Mr. De Angelis as the German emigrants were a success of no mean order, and while we had no doubt that Mr. DeAngelis would acquit himself like a thorough "Dootchman," we were agreeably surprised to find that the performance of Miss DeAngelis was quite up to *his* standard. As a rollicking boy, she made up and acted her part to perfection. Little Dolly, as usual, was recalled several times to receive vociferous plaudits, as the reward of her efforts to please. Miss Esmond was exceedingly graceful as a clog-dancer. The part this lady usually takes, leads her to "dress up" in a fashion more or less out of a lady's true style, but we are always pleased to observe that good taste and good form are features in her "get-up." In the closing piece which was a rather ambitious one for a *Vaudeville* company, the strength of the troupe was fully tested, and it stood the test. Mr. Butler as a learned Venetian was, as usual, up to the mark, and the mock dignity of Mr. Maas as "one of the Council of Ten" was exceedingly mirth provoking. The subordinate parts, filled by the ladies of the company and by Mr. DeAngelis, were worty of the occasion. Messrs. Blackney and Williams, as usual, took the greatest pains with the musical part of the programme, and to them is largely due the general success which was the result. We had almost forgotten to mention that Mr. Maas, by special request, appeared with his banjo, and illustrated the fact that after all there is a considerable amount of music in that rather second-class instrument. His rendering of "That hungry man from Shanghai" was warmly received.

S. S. MANILLA.

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THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail-steamer Manilla, Captain G. Dodero, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 15th instant :—

From Genoa.—Mr. B. Schmidt.
From Naples.—Six rev. gentlemen.
From Suez.—Mr. A. Rahim, Mr. Afatta, and Mr. George.
From Aden.—Four deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE SERAPIS.

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HER MAJESTY'S Indian troopship Serapis, Captain T. Twisst, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 14th instant from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 17th March, Malta 26th, Port Said 31st, and Suez 2nd April. She brought 84 officers, 11 ladies, and 6 children; and also 179 men, 12 women, and 15 children. The following are the names of officers and their families :—

Col and Mrs G Davies, R A
Major E W Ramsey, 61st Foot
Major R Walkley, R A
Capt N Short, 2-8th Foot
Capt H Forsyth, 62nd Foot
Capt H H Costodie, R A
Capt R W Studdy, 63rd Foot
Capt and Mrs D D McCausland, 98th Foot
Capt E Tufnell, 1-18th Foot
Capt J W Yerbury, R A
Capt J S A Drought, 2-4th Foot
Capt D M D Waterfield, R A
Capt and Mrs H F G Forbes, Rifle Brigade
Capt the Hon E Noel, Rifle Brigade
Capt and Mrs R G Price, R A
Capt W Humphrey, 88th Foot
Lieut W J Morgan, 1-18th Foot
Lieut A G Acagh, R A
Lieut and Mrs W G Robertson and child, R A
Lieut G H Wells, 4-60th Foot
Lieut and Mrs L H Phillips, 2-9th Foot
Lieut C E Baumdun, 2-4th Foot
Lieut A H Cavall, 1-25th Foot
Lieut E Peel, R A
Lieut A W St George, 2-14th Foot
2nd Lieut G G Sarry, 1-17th Foot
2nd Lieut L Herbert, 1-12th Foot
2nd Lieut J H Fayrer, 2-24th Foot
2nd Lieut G R Row, 51st Foot
2nd Lieut P H Fuller, 65th Foot
2nd Lieut R J Forbes, 67th Foot
2nd Lieut J S Conynham, 88th Foot
2nd Lieut F T Williams, 89th Foot

ARMY MEDIDAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Major and Mrs R W Hore and child
Surg Major D McEwen
Surg and Mrs R Blood
Surg C M Johnston
Surg M L Battersley
Surg A Hewitt
Surg E Loudon
Surg S F McNeece
Surg and Mrs B S McAcery and child
Surg A P P Connor
Surg J M M Bolster
Surg D Wardrop
Surg G T Goggur
Surg H G Christian
Surg F M Baker
Surg C Williamson
Surg P M Carleton
Surg F B Maclean
Surg J P Carmody
Surg J P Walsh
Surg and Mrs G H H O'Callaghan and 3 children
Surg P H Fox
Surg H A Wall
Surg W J Macnamara
Surg D Sulivan
Surg G O Millward
Surg M F Macnamara
Surg J O G Sandiford
Surg R L Love
Surg H W Murray
Surg M V Kevin
Surg J Harran

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg G M Giles
Surg A R W Sedgefield
Surg A G Ferguson
Surg J Shearer
Surg S Harrison
Surg H C Banerjee
Surg S C Nandi
Surg G M E McKee
Surg A W Pierson
Surg F T Peck
Surg H Mistri
Surg C E Slookes
Surg K G Sanjana
Surg J W T Anderson
Surg H M Hakim
Surg J W Burton
Surg F J Dayle
Surg M J Millawala
Surg M P Kharegat
Vet Surg and Mrs C Steel, Vet Dept
Apothecary Walmsley, M D
Conductor A H Durant, Troop Service
Conductor Thos Hindle, Ordce Dept.

DEPARTURE OF THE JUMNA.

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HER MAJESTY'S Indian Troopship Jumna, Captain E. J. Church, will sail to-day for England with 36 officers, 15 ladies, and 17 children; and 802 men, 83 women, and 194 children. The following are the names of officers and their families :—

Major and Mrs W R Brough and 2 children, R H A
Major H H Murray, R H A
Major C J Bromhead, 2-24th Foot
Major J R J Dewar, R A
Major H R Abadie, 9th Lancers
Major C F Greig, 22nd Foot
Major and Mrs E R Reay, Staff Corps
Captain G A Smith, 2-18th Foot
Captain F F Gibbon, 2-11th Foot
Captain and Mrs L Hornby, 70th Foot
Captain R Bleazby, 2-2nd Foot
Captain W C Calver, 6th Dragoon Guards
Captain A Acklow, 88th Foot
Captain E Fownes, 13th Foot
Captain S H Lomak, 90th Foot
Captain and Mrs F F Johnstone and 2 children, 2-16th Foot
Lieut and Mrs W Pitt and child, R E
Lieut C L Casey, R A
Lieut and Mrs R H Richard, 2-2nd Foot
Lieut and Mrs A J Preston and chiid, 33rd Foot
Lieut M K Martin, Staff Corps
Lieut R A Wace, R A
Lieut J G Curtis, 43rd Foot
Lieut H B Thornhill, Staff Corps
Lieut E B McInnis, 9th Lancers
Lieut E H Elliott, R H A
Lieut J H Lamont, 9th Lancers
Lieut H S Shubrick, 13th Foot
Lieut H J Evans, 2-8th Foot
Lieut F R Barrow, 81st Foot
Lieut Campbell, 40th Foot
Lieut W C Ross, 68th Foot
Bgde Surg J Ekin, M D
Surg-Major A F Bradshaw, M D
Surg-Major and Mrs Tate and child
Surg-Major and Mrs F W Hodder and 3 children, M D
Surg-Major and Mrs G J Gibson and 2 children, M D
Surg-Major and Mrs R W Clifton and 2 children, M D
Vet Surg and Mrs J Anderson and two children, M D
Wife of Captain Western, R A

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AMONG THE PARSEES.

ON Wednesday evening, Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Kama delivered a lecture in connection with the Rahnumai Mazdiashna Sabha, on the present state of religious education among the Parsees, before a crowded meeting held at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee presided. Mr. Kama said that the religious condition of the Parsees was deplorable. As, on the one hand, there were no efficient organized means for the spread of religious education among them, so, on the other, they did not exert themselves "to illumine what in them was dark" by availing themselves of such means of gaining spiritual knowledge as existed among them. There were the Mulla Feroz and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Madressas, where, in spite of the temptations of a totally free instruction and numerous scholarships, ranging in value from Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 a month, the scholars could be counted on the fingers' ends. The priests imagined that they were quite capable to guide their flock if they only knew to mumble by rote certain portions of the Zend scriptures. The dustoors (high-priests), when asked to teach the Zoroastrian religion from the pulpit, excused themselves—strange to say—on the ground that they had no leisure. What wonder, then, if, under the present state of things, the Parsees, who received English education from books which were naturally imbued with the spirit of Christianity, should, at all events some of them, waver in their faith, and, in their ignorance of the principles of their own religion, should lend a too ready ear to the teachings of Christian or other missionaries? But now it was time that the Parsees should awake from their lethargy. It would not do to waste their time in words, as usual, or to evince mere temporary enthusiasm, but they should do something practical. Something in this direction was intended to be done under the auspices of the Rahnumai Sabha, who have arranged to send an efficient person round six of the Parsee schools in Bombay for the purpose of giving religious education to the pupils there. But this was not all; much more was necessary; and it was the duty of the Parsee Shetias and others to unloose their purse-strings and raise funds for the purpose of promoting the object which they had at heart. There must be a free library containing religious books; they must emulate the example of Christian missionaries by selling such books at a nominal price; and the favourable opinions expressed by European *savans* with respect to Zoroastrianism should be placed within the reach of all. But, above all, they must find some means for teaching the religion to the priests that they might, in their turn, be the true and efficient religious guides of the laity. At the conclusion of Mr. Kama's lecture, which was frequently interrupted by applause, the Chairman announced that the meeting was adjourned till Tuesday next, to hold a discussion on the important question which formed the subject of Mr. Kamajee's valuable address that evening.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

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THE seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held on Thursday last, Mr. Tapidass Varjdass presiding.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said :—Gentlemen,—Before the report and audited balance sheet with statement of profit and loss now before you are adopted and passed, I beg to make some observations on subject shortly touched upon in the report. The new property acquired for the Company consists of about 41,000 square yards of ground and a bungalow with out-houses. This bungalow is occupied by the Company's staff, and its groundfloor is used for storing the Company's goods. On the vacant ground a godown is built and two tanks are being constructed for condensing purposes of the new engine scheme. The earth excavated from these tanks is used in filling up the low-lying vacant ground, which being thus raised to the level of the road has added to the Company's property. It was after our coming into possession of this new property that we could order the new pair of condensing engines for the cotton mill, and thus show a saving of about Rs. 1,500 in rents, besides water rates and other expenses payable annually. Of this new property, a part facing the road is exchanged by us with a piece of ground belonging to the Municipality, and as the land received was 35 square yards more we paid a valuation for it. By this the roads leading to the mill premises and their compound are much improved. New additions are made on this by building two rooms, one for spinning purposes and the other for storing of taps. These improvements and acquisitions are the result of the utmost efforts undertaken solely with a view to the interests of the shareholders. In the matter of the scheme for converting the silk mill engine from a non-condensing into a condensing one, I have to state that the advantage arising from this change will be an increase of the engine power and a decrease in the consumption of coal as mentioned in the report. The necessary machinery for this change is now in course of being fixed. Respecting the amount written off as loss incurred in consignment of yarn to Madras, I have to state that the consignee having failed and absconded, all means of trying to recover the money were cut off. Lastly, gentlemen, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my heart feltthanks to my colleague, Mr. N. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, for the zeal he has evinced and the valuable co-operation and assistance he has at all times rendered to the Board during his tenure of office. He now vacates his seat by rotation, but I have no doubt, gentlemen, you will be unanimous in your resolution for his re-election.

The Directors' report and the audited balance sheet having been circulated were taken as read. Several resolutions were then passed. The audited balance sheet made up to 31st December, 1880, with the Directors' report circulated among the shareholders, were approved and adopted. A twelfth dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1880, was declared at the rate of Rs. 150 per share, payable on and after Friday, the 29th inst., to those shareholders whose names were on the Company's register on the 4th inst. The retiring Director, Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, was re-elected. Messrs. M. R. DeQuadros and Merwanjee Framjee were appointed auditors for the ensuing year, their remuneration being Rs. 200 each for the year. The best thanks of the shareholders were tendered to the Chairman, Directors, and Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, for their able management of the Company's affairs.

Mr. Nanabhay Byramjee Jeejeebhoy remarked that the present prosperous condition of the mill, especially the silk mill, was wholly due to the untiring energy of their Chairman, Mr. Tapidass. At one time the market value of the Company's shares was Rs. 800; but now, thanks to their worthy Chairman, they stood at Rs. 2,500 per share. This remark was received with acclamation; and with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 12.

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(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE ASSETS OF THE ALLIANCE BANK.

MUNCHERSHA BEJONJEE VS. CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY AND OTHERS.

MR. STARLING and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Cumroodin and Dyabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff; the Advocate-General and Mr. Fraser, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, for the defendant Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey; Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, for Rahimbhoy Habibhoy; Mr. Latham and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for Damodhar Heerjee; Mr. Farran and Mr. Telang, instructed by the same solicitors, for Dyal Ruttonsey; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for other defendants. In 1868 the plaintiff purchased the assets of the Alliance Bank of Bombay on the terms that he should pay the then existing and future debts of the Bank and the cost of continuing the liquidation thereof, and should also pay to the shareholders Rs. 6-8 per share. In May 1868, the voluntary liquidators of the Bank assigned all the assets to the plaintiff, who was afterwards appointed official liquidator. Claims had been made upon the plaintiff as such liquidator and purchaser of the assets; and by the present suit he stated that he had no beneficial interest whatever in the purchase, but had acted as the nominee and trustee of the defendants; and that the assignment was made to him only as such nominee. He therefore claimed to be indemnified by the defendants against all claims arising out of the assignment in question. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey having alleged that there were several partners with him in the purchase of the assets, his Lordship had thought it necessary to add them as party defendants. By consent of counsel, the question of the liability of the added defendants was first gone into; and his Lordship to-day delivered judgment on the evidence regarding the seventeen issues that had been raised. His Lordship found that Damodhar Heerjee was not a sharer in the partnership for the purchase of the assets; that Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy had a five annas' share, Allarakhia Sewjee two annas, Dyal Ruttonsee two annas, and Nensey Dewjee one anna; and that therefore Cassumbhoy was the holder of the remaining six annas. It was ordered that Damodhar Heerjee be dismissed from the suit on having his costs paid by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. The question as to the respective shares of the defendants shewing their liablity in regard to the purchase of the assets of the Alliance Bank having now been fixed the suit has been ordered to be set down for hearing on Monday next.

CHARLES TERRENNER VS. ADOLPHUS SCHLESINGER AND ANOTHER.

The defendants, Messrs. Schlesinger and Asher, were said to be merchants carrying on business at Sibi, and were indebted to the plaintiff for watches and other articles supplied by him. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for either defendants. Mrs. Asher appeared; but was told by his Lordship that, under the Charter of the Court, she could not be heard. A decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,404, with interest and costs.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA VS. ESSA AHMED.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant, who had admitted the claim in his schedule. A decree was given for plaintiffs for Rs. 6,418 with interest, and with stay of execution against defendant's person until further order.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

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SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

MURDER.

MAHADOO BYROO, aged twenty-seven, was charged with having committed culpable homicide on the 27th February, by causing the death of one Rungoo, his wife, and thus committed an offence under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The Hon'ble Mr. Marriott, Advocate-General, and Mr. Branson conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Russel appeared for the defence. The case was tried before a special jury consisting of the following gentlemen :—Messrs. J. Y. Lang, foreman, J. A. Cassels, James Douglas, K. R. Cama, Soonderrao Ragonath, Framji Edalji Davar, J. Westlake, Fatehali Sheik Ahmed and Ameroodeen Tyebji.

The facts of the case, as stated in the evidence of Thamai, the mother of the deceased Rungoo, and others, were these. Mahadoo, a barber, and Rungoo were married while very young. About five years ago Rungoo went to live with her husband at Alsa, a village in Khandeish. A few weeks before the offence was committed they came to Bombay, and stayed at the house of Thamai. They remained on good terms with each other, and when about a week before the murder Mahadoo proposed to take back his wife with her to his native village in Khandeish, she readily consented, and her mother, in addition to some presents consisting of wearing apparel, gave him Rs. 10. Mahadoo, however, seems to have subsequently returned the money, and prolonged his stay in Bombay. One night Rungoo and her husband went to sleep as usual in a room on the groundfloor of Thama's house. By her side was lying her little sister about ten years old. There were also sleeping in the same room at some distance a woman named Janabai and her husband Rowjee. The light in the room was put out, and the door was bolted from the inside. On the verandah outside lay Thamai, and at some distance a relative of hers. About half-past eleven in the night a cry was heard, "Mother, my husband has struck me in the stomach." Thamai, thereupon, woke up, and asked Janabai to open the door, which she accordingly did. Just then the accused came out of the room. Thamas caught hold of him by a *dhotur* which was wrapped round his shoulders, but he slipped off leaving the cloth in her hand. A light was then struck, and with its aid a pair of scissors, blood stained, was observed on the mat on which the persons had slept. Rungoo was immediately taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where the doctors found that a dangerous wound, about one and a half inch in depth, was inflicted on her. Being in a precarious condition, her deposition was taken on the 28th of February by Mr. Patrick Ryan, Third Presidency Magistrate. The accused, in the meanwhile, hid himself for the night in a stone quarry situated at Nowroji Hill, whence he was apprehended by the police next morning

The jury, after retiring for a short time, returned a unanimous verdict of "Guilty," but recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground that the act was unpremeditated. Sentence was reserved, and the Court adjourned.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

This mornming Mahadoo Byroo, who was convicted yesterday of having committed the murder of his wife, Rungoo, was sentenced to transportation for life.

WIFE MURDER.

Wittoo Crushna, a Hindoo, aged 30, stood charged with having murdered his wife, Sukoo, on the 4th inst. The Hon'ble Mr. Marriott, Advocate-General, and Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Leith defended the prisoner. A special jury formed of the following gentlemen tried the case. :—Mr. J. W. Scott (foreman), Mr. James Dixon, Mr. Percy Benn, Mr. Duncan MacLaughlin Slater, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Mr. Dinanath R. Khote, Mr. Vandrawandas Parshotamdas, Mr. Ardesheer Cursetjee Parek, and Mr. James Thorburn.

The Advocate-General, in a brief speech, laid the facts of the case before the court. The accused Wittoo and his wife Suckoo were married about ten years ago somewhere up-country. They came down to Bombay sometime ago, where the accused was employed in a printing press. They lived together in peace, and had been on a visit to Parbatee, Wittoo's mother-in-law, at Colaba during the Holi festival. At this time the prisoner was suffering from leprosy, and was in consequence out of employ, and in low spirits. The patient was treated by one Dowlatta Rayaji, who used to visit him at his house. On or about the 26th March, Suckoo, having previously had a quarrel with her husband, left his house, and took refuge in the house of Dowlatta at Sion. She was brought back by her husband from the village, and was asked by him to swear never thereafter to leave his house. But the deceased would not consent to it, and said that her husband might cut her throat if he pleased. On the 4th instant accused inflicted a deep wound, extending from ear to ear on his wife with a pen-knife, whose blade had been sharpened for her by a knife-grinder. The prisoner then went to a police constable doing duty at the Camateepoora lane, No. 13, and said that he had committed the murder of his wife at his residence, a chawl, in the twelfth lane, Camateepoora. The constable accompanied the accused to the scene of the murder, and saw the deceased lying in a pool of blood, and covered with a blanket. One of the witnesses, Dr. Sidney Smith, stated in his cross-examination that a man who was suffering from acute pain and whose blood was vitiated, might be afflicted with temporary or lasting insanity. The doctor further stated that he carefully observed the prisoner at the inquest, but discovered no sign of insanity in him. Though leprosy was common in Bombay, he (Dr. Sidney Smith) did not remember any case of insanity brought on by the disease.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Guilty," and His Lordship pronounced sentence of death on the prisoner.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

ADMINISTERING A STUPEFYING DRUG.

Goolah, *alias* Hosein Khan Ahmed Khan, Kalleea Veera, and Boojee, woman, were charged, prisoner No. 1 with having administered a stupefying drug with intent to facilitate the commission of theft; the second with theft, and the third with dishonestly receiving stolen property. Mr. Leith prosecuted, and Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee defended the second prisoner, Kalleea Veera.

The prosecutrix, Mariam, stated that about ten or eleven months ago she was asked by the prisoner Goolab to accompany him and Kalleea Veera to Mama Arjani, saying that he wanted to tell her something about her native place. It was on a Sunday when the three persons started for the place. Mariam had on her person some ornaments of gold and silver, of the collective value of about a hundred rupees. On the way, Goolab gave money to the boy Kalleea to purchase some sweatmeat. He brought two parcels of sweatmeat, one of which was opened by Goolab, who gave half of its contents to Mariam and the other half to Kalleea. The latter stated that he did not like to eat the thing, because he was affected with cough, whereupon Goomtee asked Goolab to eat some of the sweetmeat. He ate some from the other parcel, and the woman, being reassured, ate the sweatmeat which had been given to her. Somewhere near Mahaluxme the party sat down, where she became insensible. She was found by a policeman lying by the water-side in a seminude condition and exposed to the perils of a rising tide. When she recovered consciousness. she found that all her ornaments were missing. It was also ascertained on evidence that the police arrested Goolab at Ankleshwar and Kalleea at Chamargaon. The ornaments were traced to a shop-keeper at Siongaum, to whom they were sold by the two prisoners.

It was urged on behalf of the second prisoner that he was a mere subordinate, who carried out the orders of the first prisoner, and was in no way implicated in the offence.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against all the prisoners, but strongly recommended the second prisoner to mercy on account of his age.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner Goolab, who had been previously convicted of theft, to transportation for seven years. The boy Kalleea was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year, and Bhoojee, woman, for two years.

THE RECENT DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Maneckji Sorabji, Ruttonji Maistree, Rowji Ragoonath, and Sewdeen Ramdeen claimed to be tried on the charge of having, on the 19th January, omitted to take such order with explosive substances, namely, dynamite and detonators, as would guard against any probable danger to human life. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, defended the accused, and Mr. Kirkpatrick conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in opening the case, said that it had arisen from an accident about which they had read much of late in the papers, and which had resulted in a considerable loss of life. The question which the court and jury had to try was whether that accident, with its unfortunate consequences, was not the result of the negligence of all or some of the prisoners at the bar. The law required the possessor of every substance dangerous to human life to take all possible precautions, failing which he became criminally liable. The first two prisoners were contractors, who used dynamite for blasting purposes. That substance was about the most dangerous preparation known to science, and was the most deadly in its operation. Therefore, the precautions against accidents arising from it ought to be taken in proportion to its dangerous character. In the present case, near the the works, where the blasting operations were going on, there was a temporary shed, or chowkey, as it was called, belonging to the contractors, for keeping stores. In that chowkey was kept a certain amount of dynamite, the detonators, and the fuse. It must be said here that the third prisoner was the general manager of the first two, and the fourth was the man in charge of the chowkey, to whom was intrusted the duty of giving the dynamite, whenever it was required for blasting purposes. This man was only in the receipt of a salary of about ten rupees a month, and he (Mr. Kirkpatrick) thought that to undertake the charge of stores of the kind in the heart of the city, there ought to have been a person of a higher position and intelligence than might be reasonbly expected from prisoner No. 4. It was his duty to see that the detonators and dynamite cartridges were kept separate and carried to the place of blasting operations by different persons. But the man, Gopal Dowlattia, on the occasion of the fatal accident, was allowed to carry in a zinc bucket five dynamite cartridges, five detorators, and ten feet of fuse. Gopal also carried in his hands a pair of pincers, which slipped and fell into the bucket. It caused a terrific explosion, which ended in the loss of three or four lives, and in serious injury to the body of about a score of persons. Mr. Kirkpatrick then cited the case of the Queen vs. Stevens, reported in the first volume of the Law Reports, Queen's Bench, to show that, under certain circumstances, the principal was not only civilly, but also criminally liable for the offence of his agent.

Witnesses were then called for the prosecution. Some of them stated that the contractors were frequently warning their men to take every precaution and to be very careful with regard to the explosive substances.

Evidence was then gone into on behalf of the defence. Mr. James William Smith, a civil engineer, egaged by the municipality in supervising the drainage works, said that from experiments made in Bombay in 1879 with dynamite, it was found that dynamite exploded by means of the detonators, and the detonators exploded by means of the fuse. The witness had himself made experiments a week ago. He let fall a weight of seven or eight pounds from a height of about seven or eight feet on the detonators, which exploded. But smaller weights falling from the same height did not produce an explosion. Nor would dynamite explode if pincers from a height of, say, two feet were allowed to fall upon the substance placed in a metal bucket. Dynamite did explode, said the witness, by fire, but mere heat which was not applied in the explosive form, would only burn the substance. Mr. David Gostling also gave evidence that he had made experiments to test the explosive power of dynamite and detonators. He let fall, point downwards, a hammer weighing one and a half pound, upon four detonators placed close together from a height of six feet and it produced no explosion. The witness tried some detonators by heat; and on the third experiment he succeeded in exploding one, after having held it before the fire for a minute and a half. Dynamite was quite as safe as gunpowder.

Mr. Gostling was asked in cross-examination. if he would consent to have a bucket of dynamite and detonators placed by his side, and let fall a pair of pincers (of the size shown to witness) from a height of two feet into the bucket.

Mr. Gostling—Well, I would uot do such a rash thing as that.

His Lordship remarked that perhaps Mr. Gostling would be willing to make such an experiment on counsel.

Mr. Gostling said he could have no objection to that.

The evidence of another witness for the defence, Mr. Lyons, agreed in general with that of the other witnesses.

His Lordship, in summing up, said that the jury had to consider whether an explosive substance was in the possession of the defendants, and whether there was such precaution taken as would be sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from the substance. The law regulating the relations of principals and agents was, said his Lordship, rational and simple. A man was not generally responsible for the criminal acts of his agents. But there were cases in which the principal was liable for the acts of his servants. The newspaper proprietor was, for instance, liable for the act of the editor. Again, a penalty might be imposed on an inkeeper for negligently allowing others to gamble in his house. Furthermore, a man, who had explosive materials in his possession, and handed them over to his servants, or allowed his servants to take or use them, did not thereby lose his possession of the materials. In such a case, the possession of the servant was the possession of his master. Here, though the dynamite and detonators were not in the immediate keeping of the masters, but in that of another person, still they must be held to be in the possession of the first two defendants; and it was their duty, accordingly, to exercise proper precautions, and to take such order with the explosive substances as to sufficiently guard against any probable danger to human life. Now, what was the probable [illegible] life in the present case? The [illegible] produced before the court [illegible] on the point that, under [illegible] dynamite was, at all [illegible] than gunpowder. The [illegible] of dynamite made it [illegible] stance exploded; [illegible] was what precaution [illegible] vent the explosion [illegible] sonable precaution was [illegible] the present case, namely the [illegible] dant. If that was done, they [illegible] duty, for the law did not prohibit the [illegible] of the explosive materials. On the contrary, the law regulates the use of such materials, and the police granted licenses for their possession. The question which the jury had, therefore, to consider was, whether proper precautions—every safeguard suggested by reason and knowledge—had been used by the accused. In the case of dynamite, all such precautions ought to be particularly used, because, if otherwise, an accident occurred, the consequences were more terrible than those of the familiar explosive gunpowder. Under such circumstances, the mere fact of an accident did not affect the position of the man who had done his duty by exercising such precautions as the law prescribed. His Lordship thought that a safer method might have been devised by the defendants for carrying about the substances than in an open bucket. If a piece of cloth was put over the bucket, to prevent things falling into it, the defendants would have employed every available precaution. But people are generally wise after the event. The occurrence of accidents taught people to employ futher means of avoiding them. It was a question of time and experience. If, then; the jury found that the first and second defendants were negligent in handling the materials in their possession, they were responsible for it. Also, if third and fourth defendants wilfully did anything to further some rash or negligent act of the first two defendants, they were equally responsible. But unless the subordinates were found to be wilfully furthering the mischief, their masters only were liable. The jury had, therefore, to consider whether there had been a negligent omission on the part of the first two defendants. If that was the case, then, the second question they had to consider was whether the third and fourth defendants actively abetted the offence of the first two. His Lordship concluded by saying that if the jury had, after carefully weighing the evidence, any reasonable doubt in their minds, they must give the benefit of the doubt to the defendants.

The jury retired for a short time, and returned a unanimous verdict of "Not guilty" with respect to all the accused, who were accordingly discharged.

The case was concluded at about 5 p. m., and the Court adjourned till Monday.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes : "Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees :—Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Parel, near the Gas Company's Works.

Notice is hereby given that THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Hubbhaivijaijee Jasvijaijee and Lallubhoy Jasvijaijee, the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of July 1879.

All that piece or parcel of land partly consisting of Government ground and partly of Farzendari ground, situate, lying and being on the western side of Parell Road in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,491 square yards (of which 3,608 square yards are Government ground and 4,883 square yards are Farzendari land) or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 94, new No. 16,584, and new survey 2/2517 in the name of the said Hubbhaivijaijee Jasvijaijee, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the said Parell Road, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the house and vacant ground of Virji Nuthoo, and on or towards the south partly by the vacant ground of Jao Roderick, and partly by the property of Goverdhundas Bhaidas, and through which said premises the New Foras Road runs from south to north, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Succaram Ramjee Malee and are now in the occupation of Hubbhaivijaijee Jusvijaijee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shapurji and Thakurdas, Solicitors, at their office, No. 23, in Rampart Row.

AUCTION SALE OF FULLY GOOD FAIR KURKLY COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jutha of Messrs. Cooverjee Mowjee and Co., the undermentioned cotton on account and at the risk of Mr. Jeram Sivjee and by order of Messrs. Govunjee Doongersee and Co. The cotton, has been surveyed and passed as fully good fair Kurkly cotton.

300 bales fully good fair Kurkly cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time when lots are knocked down, and the balance on the following day.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th April, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a slate bagatelle table, a magnificent large size flint glass aquarium with golden fishes, real China sugar and flower jars and vases, Dresden and bronze figures, rich table ornaments, a handsome circular glass-fronted brougham, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of John S. Maidment, Esq., the same comprises richly engraved fern pattern glassware, hadsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, pickle, egg, liquor, sauce and breakfast frames, biscuit boxes, waiters, icepitcher, king patern spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, and handsomely carved and French-polished furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, washhand and dressing tables, conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low, predieu and mallet pattern arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, chiffoniers, dinner, waggon, ottoman, screens, teapoys, toilet and hatstands, bookstands, blackwood and brass four-post bedsteads, Madras pattern bedstead, camp cot, child's cots, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, a slate bagatelle table with balls and cues, a magnificent large size flint glass aquarium on rustic stand with golden fishes, hanging and table karosine-oil lamps, pictures, real China sugar and flower jars and vases, real Dresden and bronze figures, Brussels and velvet piled carpets, hanging argand lamps, table ornaments, clocks, flower vasses, a complete microscope by Arnold and Sons, Cambay and Sind carpets, iron safe, almyra, perambulaters, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, choice plants in tubs and pots, China garden seats and stands-benches, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Handsome circular glass-fronted miniature brougham.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 Boat shaped barouche by Robert Johnston and Co., London.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, near Mount Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a Pleyel's trichord pianoforte, &c., the property of F. W. Peterson, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and egg frames, curry and vegetable dishes, tea and coffee service, ice pitcher, table spoons and forks, waiters, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, reading lamps, best steel table cutlery, and handsomely carved and French-polished furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, wash-hand, and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low, and mallet and Madras pattern arm and without-arm chairs, side-board, teapoys, chiffoniers, whatnot, dumbwaiters, bookstands, Madras pattern four-post bedsteads, iron bedsteads, wardrobes, almyrahs, ottoman, hatstand, clothes and gown presses, dressing glasses, towel horses, a mahogany trichord cottage pianoforte by Pleyel, table and hanging lamps, clocks, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, a three-light hanging argand lamp by Tucker, Cambay carpets, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

The property of another gentleman—

1 strong built bamboo cart.

1 strong Belgaum-built Dumnee with a superb pair of Goojrat bullocks.

A Field officer's tent and a small tent.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th April, 1881.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received up to 20th instant for TRANSFER of GOODS between the narrow gauge and broad gauge lines at Sabarmati Junction. Quantity 1,200 to 2,000 tons a day.

F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer,
General Offices, Bombay, 13th April, 1881.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the sale of BLACKWOOD and RAFTERS from BHANDOOP ESTATE. Application to be sent to the undersigned not later than the 20th of April, 1881, and any other information can be had on applying to

F. H. d'BRITO, Receiver.
High Court, Bombay, 28th March, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration of the Estate of SIDNEY JAMES WAUDBY, late a Major in Her Majesty's Indian Army, and of the Bombay Staff Corps, deceased, who died on the 16th day of April, 1880, were, on the 21st day of March, 1881, granted by the High Court at Bombay to the undersigned WILLIAM ALFRED BAKER, Manager of the National Bank of India, Limited, at Bombay. ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the above deceased are required to send in particulars of the same in writing to the undersigned on or before the 24th day of April, 1881, after which day the Administrator will remit the assets belonging to the Estate to the widow of the deceased in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. ALL persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to pay their debts to the undersigned before the day abovementioned.—Dated this 24th day of March, 1881.

WM. A. BAKER, Administrator to the above Estate.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Seven Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in seven years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on presentation of coupons which will be issued with the Debentures.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application.

The balance to be paid on Monday, 2nd May, 1881.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday, 25th April 1881, and they will then be opened in presence of the Trustees.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act 1879 the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on the Trustees' debt to Government.

By order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th April 1881.

NOTICE
OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.

THERE will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1881, about 190 candies more or less of Travancore CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEESWAX, IVORY, DAMMER, TEA and CINCHONA will also be sold.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each or less at the request of the intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of 200 rupees per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit on removal of the article.

4. Payments to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28½ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit, and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on re-sale, without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expenses to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

7. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

J. ROHDE, Commercial Agent.
Commercial Office, Alleppey, 31st March, 1881.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25, would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30, EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35, TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40, TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45, FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed .... at 4 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 2½ do.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

REG. MURRAY,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

HOTELS.

COLABA HOTEL (COLABA)

IS beautifully situated on the seashore, with a fine view over the Harbour, Back Bay, Malabar Hill, &c., and close to the Railway Stations, Bunders, and Business Offices. Trams to the door. Carriages always available.

TERMS MODERATE.
PROPRIETRESS—MRS. TAYLOR.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh, and COOL and AGREEABLE in HOT SEASON.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS,

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

THE IMPROVED HOLBORN DOUBLE ACTION GARDEN PUMP.

THIS is the cheapest and the best article for the purpose ever brought before the public. It will throw a continuous stream of water 40 feet; the action is so easy that a child can work it, and there is nothing to get out of order. When charged with water, it is only needful to raise the plunger a few inches to produce, with the improved jet, a splendid spray, unequalled for watering flowers in bloom. Price, Rs. 6-8, packing extra. Our illustrated catalogues of double and single action Garden Syringes, Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools are now ready, and can be had post free on application.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel		lbs. each
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
F ½	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	10	do.
F F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., ne't cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

COOK'S
INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to

ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.,

Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841, have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have OPENED OFFICES in Bombay.

Civil and Military Officers and Native Gentlemen are invited to apply for quotations of through-fares to all parts the world, with or without Hotel coupons, to

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

FRASER AND MILLER.
CARNAC IRON WORKS,
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1861.

WE are prepared to undertake the CONSTRUCTION and ERECTION of ENGINES, BOILERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS and any description of IRON WORK under our immediate personal supervision.

We have a large stock of patterns for ornamental castings, pillars, railings, &c., on stock, of which castings can be made at shortest notice.

We have in stock among others the following:—
Chatwin's stock and dies in boxes.
Entwisle and Kenyon's patent sudden grip vices for engineers and carpenters.
Dudgeon's tube expanders.
Morse' patent twist drills.
New and second-hand boilers from 15 to 40 H. P.
New and second-hand engine from 4 to 30 H. P., by different makers.
Buckley's patent pistons, rings and springs.
Howard's ploughs suitable for India.
Phosphor, bronze, ingots, bars and sheets.
Boiler test pumps.
Richmond and Chander's patent bone crushers.
Hydraulic pumps, valves, pipes and fittings.
Kinghorn and Co.'s patent metalic valves for air and circulating pumps.
A new Tangye's patent Soho 10 H. P. engine.
A second-hand 5 ton crane in thorough repairs.
Angle, tee and bar iron plates, &c., corrugated and galvanized sheets.

PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON MONTHLY CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

THIN CLOTHING
FOR THE HOT SEASON.

HOAR & Co. have now ready for inspection a splendid assortment of fine Cashmeres, Light Home Spuns, Coatings and other Woolen Fabrics, of the very Thinest Textures, in all the fashionable Colours and Mixtures. Also a choice selection of pure Linen Drills in various shade of colours. The new Elastic Stockingette, and other Materials for Riding Trousers and Breeches.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, 3, RAMPART ROW, **BOMBAY.**

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
TUNING OF PIANOFORTES AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE and Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

REPAIRS.—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendent and practical direction of qualified Europeans, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost

Estimateare furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE aand Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta firms they have been established in India, for period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care, will have the best and most careful attention.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES BY TERMS FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

BAND INSTRUMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK.
FULL PARTICULARS AT
THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE and Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key	„ 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	„ 60.
In fine Silver case with key	„ 60.
In fine Silver case keyless	„ 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases	„ 30.
In semi-Hunting	„ 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)						TIMEPIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135	12 in.	Mahogany,	chain and fusee, plate glass			Rs. 70
„ 240	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	lever escapement gold hairspring.	„ 130
„ 175	12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket		„ 65
„ 225	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Finest Finish	„ 80
„ 325	24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls		„ 195
„ 365	24 in.	ditto	ditto		winding and setting behind	„ 240

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 toRs. 40 each

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS,

one of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction,

striking hours and half hours	Rs. 85	to Rs. 140
do do on a gong ...	125	225
do and chiming quarters......	200	400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles	55	185

PALKI TIMEPIECES

(not striking) a number of choice designs......	40	75

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

WE HAVE IN STOCK:—
Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY

THE CALCUTTA HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
THE FIRST AND PURE HOMŒOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT IN THE EAST,
12, LALL BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.

BERIGNY & CO. beg to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have always in stock for Sale Standard Works on Homœopathy, and are in regular receipt from the best Chemists in England of Medicines of various dilutions and all sorts of Homœopathic Requisites, Clinical Thermometers, &c.

Catalogue can be had on application.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED

EASTER NOVELTIES,

ALL SHADES, SATEEN, FROM As. 8 PER YARD.

SILKS IN GREAT VARIETIES,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

EASTER CARDS,

READY-MADE DRESSES.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA FOR EVERY REQUISITE.

COMPARE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS ....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS........................ „

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:—

FROM MESSRS. GUIRAUD, FILS & Co., MARSEILLES.
CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche Dry .. ..Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
Carte d'or Dry .. .. .. 36 „ „

FROM MONSIEUR P. BARDINET LIMOGES.

Curacao Rouge .. ..Rs. 26 8 per 2 doz. pints.
do. Blanche .. .. 27 8 „ „

FROM MESSRS. ESCHENAUER & Co., BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe quarts .. .. ..Rs. 13 per case.
do. pints .. .. .. „ 15 „
Sauterne pints .. .. .. „ 18 „
Cognac quarts .. .. .. „ 28 „

F. SAUQUET & Co.
34, Elphinstone Circle.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS,
BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE
AND
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the World.

Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

PRICES on application.

"BULL DOG" MARK—CAUTION.

Consumers of "Bull Dog" Ale or Stout should mind that it is bottled by Read Brothers, of London, otherwise an entirely different article may be substituted.

ORDERS for this Presidency must be addressed only to the Undersigned.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	„ 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	58 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..
BRANDY.		
Boulestin & Co.'s do. ** 2 stars	„ 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars	„ 21 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * 1 star Brandy	„ 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	„ 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	..
Do. do. (1 doz.)		Rs. 3 8
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 24 0	..
GERMAN SAUSAGES.		
Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8 per tin.	
Mettwurst	„ 1 6 „	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SPARKLING WINES. From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 50 0	„ 52 0
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.		
Rheingold (Sparkling Hock)	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0
Sparkling Hock	„ 30 0	..
„ Moselle	„ 30 0	..
Rheingau Champagne	„ 30 0	..
CLARETS. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Médoc	Rs. 11 0	13 0
St. Estèphe	12 0	15 0
Haut Canon	14 0	17 0
Margaux	16 0	19 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild	35 0	..
STILL HOCK. From the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	..
Deidesheimer	17 8	..
Liebfraumilch	22 0	..
Hochheimer	22 0	..
Rüdesheimer	26 12	..
Marcobrunner	30 8	..
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRICK, SCHIERSTEIN.		
Niersteiner	Rs. 17 0	20 0
Hochheimer	39 8	42 8
Marcobrunner	40 0	43 0
Liebfraumilch	47 0	50 0
Johannisberg Cabinet	52 0	55 0
Schloss Vollradser	55 0	58 0
WHITE WINES. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0	..
Château Yquem	„ 45 0	..
BITTERS. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Vin d'Harib	Rs. 37 0	...
BRANDY. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Cognac Fine Champagne— Red Bars	Rs. 25 0	..
Gold „	30 0	..
GERMAN BEER.		
St. Pauli	Rs. 5 8	..
Pilsner	5 0	..

SIGG-SULZER & CO.
April 1880.

THE OLDEST BAKERY,
"WELL KNOWN"
RESTAURANT,
No. 78, NEW SONAPOOR ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash. Rs. a. p.
Ice-Cream (of sorts) per glass	0 3 0
Ham (Treacher & Co.'s.), per pound	0 15 0
Bacon, (do.) „	0 15 0
Cheese (Dutch) per pound	0 13 0
Do. (English) per pound	0 12 0
Paris Confectionery, and Chocolate, per pound	3 0 0
French Apple sugar (gré de pomme), per dozen	1 8 0
Fruit Chocolate (Nauget e lepert), per dozen	1 8 0
English Confectionery, according to quality	—
Calcutta Confectionery, per pound	0 8 0
Cheese Cakes, Currants, Sponge, Sliced macaroon, and Wedding macaroon, per dozen	1 2 0
Mince-pie, per dozen	2 4 0
Jam Puffs, „	1 4 0
„ „ (large size), per dozen	2 8 0
„ Tartlets (small size), per dozen	1 8 0
Oyster patties, (by order) per dozen	3 0 0
Mutton patties, „ „	3 0 0
Muscat Halva pieces, per dozen	1 2 0
Nagar biscuits, per pound	0 8 0
„ Sweesberry biscuits, per pound	0 12 0
„ mixed biscuits, per pound	0 8 0
„ butter biscuits, per pound	0 8 0
Bombay biscuits, annas 6 to Re. 1 per pound	1 0 0
Syrups of sorts, (Crosse and Blackwell's), per dozen bottles	10 0 0
Bombay syrup, per dozen bottles	4 8 0
Bread, first sort, 8 pounds per Re. 1	1 0 0
Dinner rolls, 30 per Re. 1, by order	1 0 0
Messrs. Bapty Brothers' flour bread, each	0 1 6
American butter, 2 lbs. tin	2 8 0
„ „ 1 lb.	1 8 0
Cheroots of sorts	

Wedding Cakes, ornamented, Christening Cakes, and Ice-cream in great variety, supplied at the shortest notice.

Large quantities will be charged at moderate price.

R. S. PINTO, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EGYPTIAN AND ORIENTAL CIGARETTE COMPANY, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the SALE of the above Company's celebrated CIGARETTES, and are prepared to register Orders for periodical supplies. Sample boxes always at hand. Full particulars on application.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
8, Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the lowest prices:—
Printing Paper of different qualities and weights.
Single and Double Demy.
„ „ Royal.
Double Super Royal.
Single and Double Crown.
Blotting-Paper, assorted colours.
Coloured Demy and Royal Paper.
Machine and hand-made Imperial, Royal, Medium and Demy, and various other articles of Stationery. Apply to

BHICOO SAZBA & Co.
Bombay, 23, Apollo Street.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.

PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

WILL EXECUTE every kind of works in GILDING, RELIEF, PLASTER and ARTIFICIAL WOOD TERRA COTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial marble and in Italian Stucco lucids at very moderate prices.

No. 2, Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaum.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.
TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that a MEETING of H. M.'s Justices of the Peace resident in the City of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Dr. D. Macdonald, who under clause (f) Section 8 of the Municipal Acts, has ceased to be a member of the said Corporation by reason of his absence from Bombay for more than three consecutive months.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Office of Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, 11th April, 1881.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 9.)
CEYLON—WEST COAST.
COLOMBO.
RED LIGHT ON BREAK-WATER.

THE Master Attendant of Colombo notifies that, at the close of the present North-east Monsoon, the Titan Crane will be moved in from the end of the Break-water. The Red Light now shown from the Titan will then be exhibited from the mast of a boat, at an elevation of 30 feet. The boat will be moored as close as possible to the end of the Break-water, and will remain there throughout the South-west Monsoon, or when the Titan is not in position.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 24th March, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Chart, No. 813.
„ „ Sailing directions, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, page 52.
„ „ Light List for 1881.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Chart No. 1175.
„ „ Light List for 1881; also
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 426.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 10.)
BAY OF BENGAL—GODAVERY DISTRICT.
COCANADA.
RED BUOY OFF POINT GORDEWARE (GODAVERY).

THE Port Officer, Cocanada, has given notice that the large *red* buoy, with pole and basket, has been removed from its former position (*viz.*, 2 miles eastward of Gordeware point) and is now placed in 6½ fathoms low water, to the northward of the Godavery shoals—the *black* buoy, formerly in that locality, being now taken up.

The dry sandy point Gordeware will be marked by a tripod beacon surmounted by a pole with basket.

The bearing of Hope island light from the *red* buoy is S.-by-W. ¾ W.; the Vakalapudi light bears from the buoy N.-W.-by-W. (magnetic).

Approaching Cocanada from the southward by night, a ship should not haul in for Vakalapudi light till it bears W.-N.-W.; by day she should pass fully half a mile northward and eastward of the buoy.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 25th March, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 81, 71*a*, 70*a*, 828, and 829.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts Nos. 113, 1172, 15*b*, 15*c*, and 103*a*.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 465.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND...............£150,000

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

WE have been appointed AGENTS of the Company in Bombay, and are prepared to issue MARINE and FIRE POLICIES at moderate rates of premium.

For further particulars apply to
LANG, MOIR & Co., Agents.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

APPLICATIONS from SHAREHOLDERS for much more than the limited amount of Capital offered for Subscription having been received, the Directors have resolved to issue the remaining 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 10 paid up, held over, so as to complete the full Capital of the Association.

Applications for 400 of the above have already been received.

By Order of the Directors
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th April, 1881.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH: 12, RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policy holders.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £800,000

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given—

(1). That Premia on Participating Policies be reduced in terms of Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report, para. 6, dated 30th November, 1880, and explanatory letter of 11th March, 1881.

(2). That a Dividend of 3 per cent. per annum from the commencement in May, 1874, to 31st December, 1879, be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after 15th April, 1881.

(3). That 11 per cent. of the Profits, (after providing for all liabilities,) be placed to the formation of a Reserve Fund.

(4). That the Official Trustee of Bombay [for the time being] is appointed Trustee of the Company.

(5). That 2,000 Shares are now being allotted, at par value.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd April, 1881.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
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Rosa, N. W. P., 25th February, 1881.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1881.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

(*Englishman's Correspondent.*)

APRIL 3.

I MENTIONED in my last letter the order in which the troops for the advance were to leave Kohat, and as it may be interesting to some of your readers I will try to give a rough sketch of the route from Kohat to Bannu. The marches are all very long on account of the scarcity of water, and very trying both to man and beast. The road is atrocious, and it seems surprising that a military road connecting our frontier cantonments and outposts should be so bad as to be unfitted for wheeled traffic. The road has a decidedly neglected appearance, and frontier officers inform me that it is in a wrose state now that it was 12 years ago. As an instance I may state that two bullock carts, which were being escorted by the 1st P. I., took 24 hours to do one march and had eventually to be left behind at one of the outposts; and yet I believe the Deputy Commissioner of the District reported the road as "very good" for carts. I pity the unfortunate guards that have to escort them. The country between Kohat and Bannu is inhabited by the Khattaks, a fine manly race, great number of whom enlist in the Panjab Regiments. General Coke considered that the Bangli Kheyl section of them made the finest native soldiers in our army. The marches are as follows:—Lachi 17 miles, Banda 16 miles, Bahadur Kheyl 22 miles, Lattammar 12 miles, Bannu 18 miles. Up to Lachi the road is good for a *katcha* one and level, but from there to Lattammar it runs through a series of low barren hills, the monotony of which is relieved every now and then by a plateau with a few green fields. The water at all the encamping grounds is brackish, though wholesome.

At Bahadur Kheyl there is a large fort which was built to check the raids of the Kabul Kheyl Waziris and for the protection of the salt mines, and which is held by cavalry and infantry of the P. F. F. The road, after passing through a tunnel, runs through the Sardak Pass, and it is all plain sailing then to Bannu or Edwardesabad, as the cantonment is called. Bannu district, I must say, looks a perfect garden, one huge wheat field with mulberry-trees scattered all over it, and a wonderful contrast to the country we had just come over. Here we found 1-8 R. A., No. 1 Mountain Battery, 1st P. I. and 32nd Pioneers, all encamped on the glacis of the fort. The garrison were most hospitable, throwing open their mess to all comers. We had terrific thunderstorms with very heavy rain on the 31st and 1st. I don't think I ever experienced severer storms; they were perfect hurricanes, and on the night of the 31st the camps of the 1st and 6th P. I. were levelled to the ground. The next day both regiments, after having dried their tents and baggage, again marched. The 6th P. I. were caught just as they cleared the Sardak Pass, and for some time could hardly make head way against the fury of the storm, and when they did reach Lattammar found the whole encamping ground under water, and had to pitch their tents there on any knolls they could find. The first P. I. were caught about 6 miles from Bannu, and suffered equally with the 6th, but the most trying work was still before them, for the Kurram River had risen considerably, and for some time it was thought doubtful whether the regiment could succeed in crossing, but they were evidently determined to do so, for the men dashed into the stream and formed a line from bank to bank, and after two hours' hard work succeeded in getting their baggage over. They then fell in and marched off with loud cheers, as if they thought in was the finest fun in this world, but the men had more the appearance of drowned rats than anything else. The regiment did not reach cantonments until 7 P.M., and as the whole glacis of the fort was soaking wet the regiment was billeted for the night with the regiments in garrison. One ducking is nothing, but it is very hard on the troops to have to bear it on two consecutive days, and yet I believe beyond one or two slight colds scarcely any of the men suffered from the effects of it.

No. 1 Mountain Battery and 32nd Pioneers marched for Tank on the 2nd instant, and the following regiments are under orders to march as follows—1st P. I., 5th, 6th P. I., No. 2 Mountain battery, 6th, 4th P. C., and 2nd P. I., 7th and 4th P. I., on the 9th, so the advance from Tank cannot possibly take place before the 16th instant.

There is now a rumour afloat that the Reserve Brigade is to advance against the Masuds by the Khussore Pass and make for Makin while General Kennedy advances on Kanigoram. There is a good deal of truth in this rumour, but I believe this combined movement has not yet been sanctioned by Government, and there is no doubt that it will add immensely to the expense of the expedition, for General Gordon will require at least a thousand more men before he can undertake this movement.

The Rifle Brigade, 500 strong, arrived at Kohat yesterday and moves down to Bannu at once.

The Waziris, I hear, are very anxious to submit to all our terms with the exception of giving up the three men demanded, and seem rather dismayed at the large force to be brought against them, but fight they will, I am certain, if it is only for their honour's sake.

The 20th P. N. I. arrived to-day and the 18th B. C. march in to-morrow. General Kennedy and staff leave to-morrow for Tank.

THE following are the troops detailed to form the expeditionary force to operate against the Mahsud Waziris, under the command of Brigadier General T. G. Kennedy, C.B.:—

No. 2 Mountain Battery.
No. 3 " "
No. 4 " "
8th Company Bengal Sappers and Miners.
Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry (100 sabres).
" 4th " " (200 sabres).
32nd Bangal Native Infantry (Pioneers).
1st Sikh Infantry.
4th " "
1st Punjab Infantry.
2nd " "
3rd " "
4th " "
6th " "
Operating from Tank.

The following from the reserve force under Brigadier-General J. J. H. Gordon, C.B.:—

No. 1-8 Royal Artillery.
6th Company Bengal Sappers and Miners.
18th Bengal Cavalry.
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.
14th Bengal N. I. (Ordered from Umballa).
20th " "
21st " "
22nd " " (Ordered from Meean Meer).
26th " " (Ordered from Jhelum).
30th " "
Operating from Bannu.

—*Pioneer.*

THE MELANCHOLY END OF THE UMBALLA DERBY SWEEP.

THE police have seized all the books and papers of Messrs. Simpkin and Co. at Umballa, at the partners of that firm are about to be prosecuted for infringing the following section, 294 A, of the Indian Penal Code:—

"Whoever keeps any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery not authorised by Government, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both. And whoever publishes any proposal to pay any sum, or to deliver any goods, or to do or forebear doing anything for the benefit of any person, on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number or figure in any such lottery, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

What a very pretty *exposé* it will be if the Government should publish in the *Gazette of India*, the names of those who have been the confederates of Messrs. Simpkin and Co., in connection with the Umballa Derby Sweep. The sweep has amounted to nearly two lakhs of rupees per annum, for two or three years, and without the instrumentality of an advertisement it has become year by year more popular. The first prize has been close upon Rs. 1,00,000, and there are not a few misguided persons in the world who are so lost to a sense of shame, as that they would have no objection to buy a ticket for Rs. 15 in a lottery, in the hope of winning the former amount. We have even met with some imaginative people who have waxed eloquent over what they intended to do with the "cool lakh" in the event of their drawing it. These persons have positively proposed to "cut the shop" in India, and to betake themselves to their native land, there, like the noble heroes and lovely heroines in novels, to live happily ever afterwards. They have indulged their day dreams to such an extent, as that in the end they have made themselves unhappy by gazing on their *Chateaux en Espagne*, or elsewhere. And they have found no difficulty in persuading their friends and neighbours to take tickets also. Did not a babe draw the *grand prize* one year; did not a little Calcutta milliner draw it in the year following, and receive three offers of marriage from as many gallant officers in the Army before she was a week older; and did not an officer on the late and present Viceroy's staff succeed, in the last two years, in making a haul by offering the drawers of likely horses the bird in the hand in lieu of two or more birds in the bush? And now, at one fell swoop, when thousands upon thousands of tickets have probably been taken, do the Government seize the books, and commence to prosecute the mysterious individuals who have hitherto been known in their corporate capacity as "Simpkin and Co." The money that has been paid to that firm will in all probability be confiscated, as it was paid to, and received by, them for the performance of an unlawful act, and the speculative individual who has taken many tickets equally with the more cautious investor in a few, will be ill-advised, if he makes a fuss about this cruel blighting of his hopes.

The Government were bound to interfere sooner or later. It must have been known to every member of the Viceroy's Council that the law was being systematically violated, and the Government had to choose between allowing the law to become a dead letter and vindicating its slighted majesty. The Umballa Derby Sweep had been so carefully and honestly administered, that it rapidly became the biggest thing of the kind in the world. Subscribers sent their money with confidence from China to the east of us, from Australia to the south of us, and from England to the west of us. Wherever there was a club of English gentlemen, there was the Umballa Sweep talked about, and little confederacies were got up to take shares. The Government of India knew this three or four years ago, but they did not interfere. The newspapers had heeded the warnings communicated by the police that the publication of the advertisements of race sweeps would result in the prosecution of the publisher, and everything was done by Messrs. Simpkin & Co. in the most quiet and decorous way possible. But the Director General of the Post Office, and the Director General of the Telegraph Department, had the best means of knowing that the popularity of the Sweep was extraordinary. The Umballa Post Office was crowded with plethoric letters, and it had to pay innumerable "orders" to the mythical firm of Simpkin, while large sums were remitted by telegraph, when the day for closing the Sweep drew very nigh. The letter of the law was obeyed, but the spirit of it was violated wholesale in every direction, and if Messrs. Simpkin and Co.'s lists for the last three years are published, we may just possibly find therein the names of members of Executive and Legislative Councils, Judges of High Courts and of Districts, Commissioners and Collectors, Generals and Colonels, Chaplains and Missionaries, and small fry innumerable.

It has been very naughty to have anything to do with this monster lottery, but it has also been very nice. You may have regularly remitted your coin for two or more tickets each year for five years or more, and you may not have drawn a pie in return by way of prize; but you did not throw your money into the sea, for it bought for you a good deal of lively hope every spring; and even when the lottery was drawn, and you ran your eager eye three or four times up and down the long list of horses and drawers before admitting that your name was conspicuous by its absence, you derived some pleasure in envying the lucky dogs who had not drawn blanks, and in wondering which one of them would trowser the lakh. The race was run, and again you rushed off to the list to see who held the winning horse, and where he hailed from. Then the excitement rapidly died away, and was only partially revived by the St. Leger Sweep. Who could say that next year might not place you in possession of a lucky number. "Hope live eternal in the human breast;" and each year hope revived, and another chance was given to Fortune to favour the virtuous in your person. The interesting suckling and the pretty milliner had been fortunate, why not also a man who deserved well of his country, and who felt within himself that a lakh of rupees would be the making of him? Alas, on some accounts, that the Government will have no more trifling with the law. At the same time, we must confess, that they have been very patient and very blind. The law against lotteries was recently re-promulgated, and yet the Government were not swift to come down with a heavy hand on those who made it their business to break it. But we do not think the Government can be congratulated on the way in which they have now taken action. They have allowed the Sweep for the 1881 Derby to go on unmolested until the collections have amounted to a very large sum, and then they have pounced upon the receivers of the money, and have impounded everything. It would have been a more dignified course for the Government to have published a brief notification in the *Gazette of India* last November or December, and therein to have warned all whom it might concern that they had resolved to put the law in force against the managers of public sweeps at Umballa or elsewhere. An intimation to a like effect might, at the same time, have been communicated to the partners of Messrs. Simpkin and Co. By these simple means many of the intending subscribers to the Sweep would have been deterred from running the risk of losing their money, and of incurring the public expression of the displeasure of the Government; and Messrs. Simpkin and Co. would have been put on their guard, and would probably have announced their retirement from a dangerous agency. The Government are themselves partly to blame for the growth of the popularity of the Umballa Sweep. For several years it has been known by everybody that the law was being infringed with impunity, yet the Government made no sign. If laws, like pie-crust, are made to be broken it is a pity to add to the Statute Book. Perhaps the Government have considered that the confiscation of the subscriptions is the best means for bringing home to the public the fact, that there will be no more toleration of an infraction of the law, and that the prosecution of the partners of Simprin and Co., will act as a necessary warning to other persons who might like to earn a similar commission to theirs. We hope the Government will not deal severely with those unlucky gentlemen who, if they have not been sufficiently law-abiding, have been certainly instrumental of late years in lessening the monotony of existence in these foreign parts.—*Madras Mail.*

THE IMPERIAL SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We have been asked by our Superintendent, Mr. G. H. Devereux, to request you to be kind enough to insert the enclosed in your columns of Monday. You will much oblige by so doing.—Yours, &c.,

ARCHER, LEVEY & Co.

Calcutta, April 9.

SIR,—After the elaborate manner in which your "Commissioner" has described his journey to the wilderness, and his happy return to Calcutta, on the suggestive "1st April, 1881," I am much surprised at the following assertion, *i. e.*, "after considerable persuasion he (*i. e.*, myself) arranged to go (to the mines) next day or the following."

This statement I most emphatically deny. Your "Commissioner" distinctly told me that he had come to prospect in consequence of my reports on the mines, and that he was in no hurry, and that on or before Wednesday (the weather then being wet and squally) he would see me, and arrange for the journey together. Our conversation, in all, including his estimate of the plant, occupied but little over five minutes. (1) In order to render our visit to the mines as early as possible, and to arrange my business, so that I might be able to remain at the mines a few days, and explain the value of the district, I was compelled to travel to Calcutta on Sunday night, returning on Wednesday morning, with the express intention of accompanying your "Commissioner" to the mines; but to my great astonishment, on my arrival at Giridhi, I found that a pencil-note had been sent to my house at 7 p.m., after my departure on Sunday. Your "Commissioner" was then informed that I had left, and would return on Tuesday or Wednesday. On hearing this, I immediately went in search of your "Commissioner," but found that he had visited, and left the mines during my absence. Therefore I trust your "Commissioner" will correct the idea, conveyed to the public in his report, which is intended to show that I intentionally avoided him. (2)

Now, to a non-professional miner, such as Mr. —— is, many rich ores, especially of silver, might pass unobserved, and what he would select as the best probably would prove the most inferior. (3) "All that glitters is not gold," and there is silver that does not glitter even under the most powerful lens. The terms used by your "Commissioner" in his memo. necessitates my answering him in commercial language. (4) The "worthless stuff" that he rejects as valueless is absolutely necessary to smelt the 100 tons, which he admits is rich lead ore, and the proportion that one bears to the other is as nearly as possible what is required for economic manipulation. The so-called "worthless stuff," which I maintain contains more silver than the lead ore (galena), will have to be added to the latter to reduce the percentage to about 25 per cent. average, which is a safe proportion for the cupola furnace. The result will be to extract all the silver from the so-called "worthless stuff," and concentrate it in the resulting "metallic lead." It would be a serious loss to dress this ore as much of the silver would be lost. I have tried it, and be it known to your "Commissioner" that even the sweepings from under that reviled stack will pass through the furnace, as will every fragment of the lode, each playing its chemical part towards the result. (5) Can your correspondent tell me where to find another mine in India with even 100 tons (which he admits) of silver lead ore extracted, leaving out the 500 tons, which at sight he rejects? Does he know the market value of what he admits is extracted? He will not have to wait long, for within a few weeks the silver in bars and the lead in pigs will be in the Calcutta market. I am sorry your "Commissioner" found the place so desolate. Good mines are seldom found in busy highways, and I, as a shareholder, prefer receiving dividends before money is spent in luxurious bungalows. All the miner wants is a shelter; and *kutcha* bricks well dried, plastered with good lime, and *soorkey*, your "Commissioner" being a P. W. D. man, "of long standing," should well know, make a very substantial wall at a saving of 100 per cent.—a considerable difference in the expenditure item. (6)

No one was ordered to protect gold nuggets (perhaps your "Commissioner" would have liked to have taken a few away as samples); (7) such a question was enough to make any one smile, not to speak of the guardians, (*i. e.*, chowkidars.) I wonder your "Commissioner" could put such a question to them with the hope of getting an answer.

My orders were to catch any one taking stones or ores of any sort from or near the river Pathro, about one mile from the mines, where there are several quartz reefs. It is not probable that I would inform the natives on the ground of any new discovery, and it is more improbable that a stranger should find in a trodden path what has taken me years to discover in the recesses of the jungles.

There is mineral oil within two miles of the mines, and I intended to show it to your "Commissioner," and am ready to do so, if allowed by the Directors and Agents.

For "the sun shining brightly on a refreshing sight of silver-lead ore," I cannot hold myself responsible. It rained heavily on Sunday night, and, no doubt, the water washed off all the dust and oxydes from the outside of the stack, injuring the complexion of the interior; but such events are by no means rare in mining districts—even a stack of coal looks better outside, and worse inside after a shower of rain.

I should, in conclusion, like to examine the samples your "Commissioner" has taken, and give my opinion on them before they are ignorantly condemned as worthless. (8)—Yours, &c.,

G. H. DEVEREUX, C. M. E.,
Supdt., Imperial Silver-Lead Mining Co., Ld.

(1.) We infer from this that the estimate was made in Mr. Devereux's presence, and that the valuation, Rs. 3,000, put upon the plant by our Commissioner, is practically accepted by Mr. Devereux. But, then, how can Mr. Devereux explain the following passage in his letter to the Directors, dated 8th March, and published as an advertisement in the *Indian Daily News* of March 24th:—

"I have pleasure in being able to inform you that, after considerable difficulty, I succeeded in arranging for a lease of a suitable piece of ground at Serampore near Giridhi, E. I. R., which is most admirably suited for the purpose, being in close proximity to the extensive Collieries belonging to the Raneegunge Coal Association, from whence the necessary fuel for smelting can be obtained, and also contiguous to the Railway, thus possessing the advantages of early and cheap transit for our metals. The steam-engine, machinery, &c., including blast fans, fuyeres, &c., are already fixed, and I am using my utmost efforts to have the necessary buildings completed, so as to be able to commence smelting and refining operations at the earliest possible moment. Ores are now on their way from the mines in sufficient quantities to enable a substantial test of the real value of the immense quantities already raised and obtainable. Judging from the evidence of my own assays from time to time, I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction that the result will be that the Company will at once be placed in a most prominent position. I desire this my opinion to be recorded.

"You may now make arrangements for the disposal of lead in pigs and silver in bars, on consignments to be made within six weeks from the completion of the furnaces."

It is beyond doubt that our Commissioner, when he met Mr. Devereux at Serampore, near Giridhi, did not find that description to correspond with what he saw. Instead of troubling himself on an unimportant point, it would have been wiser for Mr. Devereux to have shown that our Commissioner who, on Mr. Devereux's evidence, was frank and above-board in what he did, had under-estimated the plant, &c.

(2.) *Qui s'excuse, s'accuse.*—We do not see why Mr. Devereux should have invented this innuendo, and applied it to himself. But we give Mrs. Devereux's letter to our Commissioner:—

"SIR,—Mr. Devereux left home this afternoon on business, and will not return before Tuesday or Wednesday.—Yours, &c.,—A. DEVEREUX."

(3.) Undoubtedly if he had been born without the power of discrimination. But in that case we should not have asked him to visit the mines.

(4.) Plain English would have suited the public better.

(5.) If this is a specimen of commercial language, we simply dub it at once pure nonsense. The public does not require to be taught by men of Mr. Devereux's calibre. What is clear is that, in this passage Mr. Devereux again practically admits the correctness of our Commissioner's statements. Our Commissioner reported there were 10 tons of fairly good ore, and this statement Mr. Devereux endorses. But if English words retain their ordinary meaning. But this being so, how does Mr. Devereux reconcile what he now says with the following passage, from Mr. Falvey's letter to the Directors, dated Bhaugulpore, 3rd March, written, and circulated in the prospectus:—

"The close proximity of the lode to the surface greatly facilitates its being worked with economy; from the present working I consider that 200 tons of picked ore could be raised monthly with ease. Of the 300 tons of ore raised and stacked, two-thirds would require dressing, but the remaining 100 tons are ready for manufacture without further manipulation."

(6.) The Directors have talked about 60 tons of ore on the ground. Mr. Falvey speaks of 300 tons. Our Commissioner estimated the "fair ore" as 100 tons, and Mr. Devereux does not disagree with that estimate.

But we are aware that the ore has a commercial value, and this brings to us to the fact that 94 bags containing about 10 or 11 tons of the ore, or otherwise, have been for some time in Calcutta, but have not been shipped home. Naturally, we ask Mr. Devereux why? Speaking in a commercial sense we should like to see evidence given on the following points: Why borings have not been made so as to trace the so-called lode? What reason there are for thinking the Mahabagh outcrop described in the prospectus as "the apex of enormous deposits in depth," is a *lode* and not a *pocket*?

Whether the grant, the surface of which is said to cover "10 square miles," (advertisement of March 24th) is a real grant in fee-simple, or subject to a royalty, or subject to a share, and what share? Why have not the terms of the rent been published, that is absolutely necessary to enable the public to understand the position of the grantees?

Then, again, perhaps Mr. Devereux will let us know if he ever heard of Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey, and whether Mr. Hughes discovered these mines or outcrops, or whatever they may be, and if he did not, what he did discover? Mr. Hughes certainly found an outcrop on the Pathro Nullah between Googoo and Mahabagh, but the point should be cleared up.

Again, have the heirs of the late Mr. Rochefort any claim on this property?

Again, we ask Mr. Devereux whether Rs. 10,000 would not have sufficed to work the Mahabagh outcrop, and we refer him to his letter of 27th September, 1880, published in the prospectus. We ask him as a practical man, and because in that letter he estimates the plant and machinery required at Rs. 30,000 and the royalty at Rs. 15,000.

Further, we ask him, if Rs. 45,000 were required, according to his own showing, why the Company should want a capital of Rs. 6,00,000?

We ask Mr. Devereux these questions, because he claims to be a practical man, who has been for years on the spot.

(7.) Such observations are expected from men like Mr. Devereux, and we should have felt we had classed him wrongly if he had not indulged in just such a fling as that.

(8.) We shall be glad to let Mr. Devereux or any one else see the samples, and further, we shall be glad to publish Mr. Devereux's opinion of them.

We cannot close these notes without asking the public to compare Mr. Devereux's present letter with his letter of March 8, published in the advertisement, which appeared on March 24.

—*Indian Daily News.*

THE BATTLE OF MAJUBA.

THE following, from the *Daily News* of the 25th March, is one of the most interesting accounts of the disaster on Majuba Hill, which had reached England by mail:—

MOUNT PROSPECT, Feb. 28.

I got back into camp after the action of Sunday among the first, having waited until General Colley fell, and the men were flying in all directions, and quite panic-stricken. On arrival I was too exhausted and hurt to get beyond the hospital tents. A more complete defeat was never received by British troops. Our men were utterly knocked up before fighting commenced, and the hill we had seized during the night was of too great an area to hold with the 350 troops we possessed up there. Had General Colley arranged before starting for three more companies to follow us at 4 in the morning, another diversion to be made towards Laing's Nek, with artillery, hussars, and details of other troops, and also sent us more ammunition and two light 7lb. guns by mules at daybreak, there is no doubt we should have enfiladed the Boar camp, and, instead of a worse disaster than either of the last two actions, I should have telegraphed to you that the Nek was in possession of the British.

General Colley's movement of Saturday night was well conceived; but he utterly neglected to have detailed plans before quitting the camp for the furtherance of his manœuvre, and did not imagine the plateau of Mount Majuba was so large in extent. The Boers fought in a manner worthy of their forefathers—cleverly, coolly, and bravely. They advanced quickly up the steep hillsides, hardly ever showing a head above the grass and boulders, and our men seemed demoralised by their previous impressions of the enemy. No words can exaggerate the deadliness of their fire in spite of the difficulty of firing five hundred feet above their heads. I learn from Lieutenant Lucy, who was wounded, and well treated by Mr. Joubert, that the latter says the force against us was 3,500, and it is very improbable the number is over-estimated—probably the contrary. I telegraphed to you 5,000 men, and do not think I over-estimated it. From our position I had a good view of the Boer camps and defences on the Nek. They are not as strong as has been thought. The General was struck by this, and had we been able to hold Mount Majuba plateau, which could have been done with 150 more fresh men, an attack on the Nek would have been a certain success to us. Judging from the camps, of which there are five, I should say nine to ten thousand Boers and their horses are there.

From all sides I hear to-day of the kindness of the Boers to our wounded and dying. Mr. Joubert said to the men, he trusted they would remember it when the tables were turned. He expressed his determination to fight to the last, and his astonishment at our having been able to get up to the mountain during the night. He owns that the Mount is the key to his position, and that it required all his men and the knowledge they possessed of the importance of dislodging us to enable him to win the day. Truly a more valiant enemy than the British encountered yesterday was never seen. Now that they see we could scale and seize the mountain during the night, all chance of passing Laing's Nek except by turning it *via* the Buffalo River, a dangerous drift, or by attacking their position with three times the number of troops now in Natal, is impossible. They foolishly considered it impossible ~~we should attempt~~ so precipitous an ascent, and consequently had not guarded it, except during the day. Now earthworks are being thrown up there, and Laing's Nek is made a stronger position for them than ever. Thus, irrespective of the loss of life, our battle was a disaster which will cost much more to retrieve than is at present visible. The effect of poor General Colley's last three mistakes has been demoralising to the troops here, and our men did not meet their foes with cold steel as of yore. No sooner had the enemy showed over the hill than the British fled before the volleys poured in on them, without attempting to charge and repulse the Boers. General Colley I saw shot near me in the breast and just then ten or twelve Boers fired at us at 20 yards' distance, and he fell, his head riddled with bullets. Ere this all our men were flying over the rear crest of the hill except a few Highlanders who stood for a minute or two, and then Major Fraser ordered a retreat to the rear crest. On arriving there we found those who had fled already had, instead of rallying behind the schanzes, fled down the precipices, which we had to do also, hotly pursued and fired on by the Boers, numbering perhaps 500. Down those precipices most of our men were killed and maimed, some breaking their necks in falling over the boulders to escape the scathing fire directed on them. I blundered on, nor stopped till I got to camp four miles off. How I did it I shall never know.

The two companies of 60th Rifles who were left in charge of the flat commanding the Nek ascending Mount Majuba were nearly cut off by the enemy and had to abandon the fort they had constructed and retreat into camp, covered by a squadron of the 15th Hussars sent out to support them. The pluck and coolness displayed by all the officers, from the general downwards, were unequalled. One of the coolest and most energetic was young Lieutenant Lucy, of the 58th Regiment. His cheery laugh and utter disregard of danger did much to keep the men together. Always standing on the crest of the hill, recklessly drawing the enemy's fire on himself in order to tempt them from their cover and expose themselves to the fire of our men, he stood to the last, and just before General Colley was shot I heard him coolly asking for a match to light his pipe. His would in the leg is not dangerous. Major Fraser came in this morning, having been forty hours hiding and wandering in the fog at the back of the Boer camp. Any success of our ill-fated expedition is due to his untiring energy, patience, and indomitable pluck. Without him we should never have got up those narrow pathways by means of which we arrived at the mountain top. Tired, hungry, bruised all over, and injured as he was when he appeared like an apparition early this morning, we all thinking him dead, his reply to our "Is that you, major?" was "Aye, and we will knock them yet." Now, after four hours' rest, he is mounted and away with his scouts, feeling for the enemy and working as hard as ever.

The Boer casualties reported are absurd—viz., one killed and six wounded. During their last rush more than 20 men fell to our volleys in one place, and over 50 were killed before that.

THE BRONKORST SPRUIT AFFAIR.

THE *Cape Times* has printed an account of the massacre of the 94th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Anstruther, by the Boers at Bronkorst Spruit, on the 5th of December, and the story is very deserving of comparison with the "Napoleonic" version of the same event which was recently put forth by Mr. Joubert. The narrative printed by the *Cape Times* was dictated to the correspondent of that paper at Cronstadt by Sergeant Hook in the presence of Armoury-Sergeant Develin, and Sergeant Master-Tailor Pearce, by whom it was corroborated. All three Sergeants were engaged in the action and were consequently eye-witnesses of what is here described. They were taken prisoners by the Boers and arrived at Cronstadt on the 29th of January from Potchefstroom. As to the commencement of the fighting at Bronkorst Spruit, it will be remembered that Mr. Joubert stated to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, who saw him on March 10, that when our troops were met by the emissaries of the Boer Triumvirate commissioned to warn them that war had been proclaimed, they "were handed papers explaining that they were requested to return with their arms and colours, and not persist in their journey. The officer, refusing, was given ten minutes to consider. Then, after his refusal, ten more minutes to prepare. Then, on the flag of truce being lowered, firing commenced." Sergeant Hook, however, has a very different tale to tell. As soon as our troops, he says, arrived at Bronkorst Spruit, "a hollow, with bushy and woody ridges on each side, extending to from a hundred to a hundred and fifty yards from the road, he heard the rear men holloaing out, 'We are surrounded by mounted men.'"

We passed the word on to the front (he continues), and then the band, which was playing "Kiss me, mother, kiss your darling," stopped. We then saw that we were surrounded, and a man on horseback advanced on our left-front with a flag of truce. The Lieutenant-Colonel dismounted and went to meet him—a distance of some fifty to sixty yards from the line where the regiment stopped. The Colonel and this man stood together. I saw the man hand the Colonel a paper (this paper was afterwards found by Sergeant Briggs, who afterwards handed it, I believe, to the colonel of the 21st), which the Colonel read and returned to the man, who dropped it in the excitement of the moment. This man was the very first on the Boer side who was shot. The man turned back immediately the Colonel turned and retired, and when just about twenty paces from the line a single shot was fired from the Boers facing our direct front. Immediately on that they fired a volley on us, principally directed to our line. Just before the volley was fired on us the Colonel reached our line and gave the order, "No. 1 Company, extend;" and the words were scarcely out of his mouth when our men received the volley, and the greatest part of our company were killed, as we were standing up. We then lay down—at least those who could—and fired a volley. An irregular fire was then kept up by the Boers on the whole line and returned by us. The band and drums ran to the rear to get their rifles; the prisoners ran too and got their rifles; and those of them who were not killed formed up on the right of the line. We never extended in skirmishing order, but kept as we formed.

At the first volley from the Boers all the officers, except Lieutenant Hume, in command of No. 1 Company, fell. Among the wounded was Colonel Anstruther.

He fell down (says Sergeant Hook) and called out, "Fire steady, boys." The firing now became general; and the Colonel, who was lying on the rear-right of No. 1 Company, seeing that so many men were falling, called out to the bugler to sound "Cease firing." The bugler did so: but, as the Boers kept on firing, the soldiers did so also; and the Colonel called out, "For God's sake, men, cease firing!" The soldiers not hearing the Colonel, kept on three minutes. The bugle continued; and the Colonel called out, "Put up your handkerchiefs." Some did so, others their helmets, and the Boers stopped firing with the exception of a few straggling shots from them. Lieutenant and Adjutant Harrison was on the left of No. 1 Company encouraging the men, and five minutes after the first volley was fired by the Boers he fell, shot through the head. Lieutenant Hume was wounded in the body and scalp severely, after the bugle sounded; before that he was cheering up the men and saying, "Fire steady, boys."

When the fighting was over, Sergeant Hook says: "The Boers took us all prisoners, unarmed us, and took all the wagons and provisions with them, leaving us literally nothing except what the soldiers begged from the Commandant, which was two bags Boer meal and one small box of tea. The Boers said we could eat the bullocks which were lying shot. I had a grave made for forty-eight of our poor fellows. I read the funeral service, and buried three officers and forty-five men in that grave, and buried the others just where they fell, as we had no spades or picks. The dead were lying all along the whole line. Officers' servants, corporals-in-charge, men who could not walk, cooks, and grooms, were nearly all shot. They had no arms, and the Boers rode up close to them and blew the brains out of a number of them, and killed others by firing on their bodies."

"If Bronkorst Spruit was a massacre," said Mr. Joubert to the *Daily News'* correspondent, "then he alone was responsible." And that it was most distinctly a massacre there cannot be any doubt or dispute, we imagine, although it seems to have cost the Boers far more heavily than they have chosen to admit.

One hundred and one horses of the Boers remained dead on the field (Sergeant Hook says). We also found traces on the field, where the Boers were lying, of a number having been shot, as pools of blood were visible everywhere, and parts of bandages lying about behind the bushes, which were cut down by the Boers and packed to form cover. Provost-Sergeant Newton, who went over the first time the following morning to the homestead of one Grobbelaar, who is living about a mile and a half from the spruit where we were, saw traces of blood to the farm, and he and civilian Britt were told by Grobbelaar that the Boers had lost twenty-seven men. Sergeant Newton and Britt saw the Boers busy at making coffins, and Grobbelaar said to them "Don't come here again until this afternoon, after two, as we are going to bury the dead." Sergeant Newton said every time he went for milk there was a scramble and closing of doors, and Grobbelaar would not let him come near the house, but brought the milk out to him.

The official return of the Boer losses, signed by the Triumvirate and thier secretary, was two killed and five "slightly wounded."—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE PEACE NEGOTIATION WITH THE BOERS.

THE following telegrams were presented to the House of Commons the day before the mail left:—

LORD KIMBERLEY TO SIR EVELYN WOOD.

12th March.—In order to enable me to answer questions in Parliament, inform me whether suggestion for armistice proceeded from you or Joubert, or from whom.

SIR E. WOOD TO LORD KIMBERLEY.

Mount Prospect, 7-15 a. m., 14th March. 13th March.—Whole history of armistice. 3rd March, Brandt appealed to me, as former friend of Boers, to stop bloodshed by arranging temporary cessation of hostilities. 4th March, sent my answer to you. 5th March, you approved. 3rd March, Brandt appealed to Joubert to meet me to arrange armistice. 4th March, Joubert, sending me Brandt's message, ask how far I will co-operate, so (*sic*) he wishes to stop his patrols. 5th March, I offered to meet him on 6th.

SIR EVELYN WOOD TO LORD KIMBERLEY.

Mount Prospect, 21st March.—After sitting 12½ hours without intermission, the following is an epitome, attested by the leaders and me, as correctly showing proceedings, which proceedings have been signed by the Boers and by me, subject to your ratification. I urge your approval, and, if you can, to shorten the interval to four months; authorise me to ratify proceedings, when Boers will disperse. Armistice prolonged for 48 hours. Brandt's presence has been invaluable. The Boer leaders having previously accepted telegraphs of 8th and 12th, except in two points since abandoned, and having been acknowledged as leaders by Sir Evelyn Wood, have accepted the principle of suzeraintry as defined by him, viz., that the country has entire self-government as regards its own interior affairs, but that it cannot take action against or with an outside Power without permission of the suzerain. They agree to recognise a British Resident at the future capital of the country with such functions as the British Government may decide on the recommendation of the Royal Commission, and also that the Royal Commission should consider the provisions for the protection of native interests, and as to frontier affairs that control of relations with foreign Powers should be reserved. Sir E. Wood acknowledged the right of the Transvaal people to complete self-government, subject to suzerain rights. The Boer leaders stated they would gladly co-operate with her Majesty's Government in bringing to justice those who have committed or are directly responsible for acts contrary to civilized warfare. As the Boers have agreed to withdraw from the Nek and disperse to their homes, Sir E. Wood promises that he will not take possession of that position, nor follow them up with troops, nor send ammunition into the Transvaal. The Boer leaders accept the terms offered in the telegram of the 17th March. They state we will trust to the British Government to give to us complete self-government as soon as possible, and, at latest, within six months, it being understood that no civil action be entertained, in respect of proceedings taken during or in reference to the war, and equally no action shall be taken in respect of taxation until the self-government is accorded. We further trust that if the Royal Commission considers any separation of land to the east of the thirtieth degree of longitude to be necessary such Commission will not recommend the separation of more land than is necessary for the purposes of the English policy, as indicated in the telegram of 17th March. We accept the arrangement proposed by Sir E. Wood about exchange of property captured during the war or taken over at the annexation, the exchange to be carried out when self-government is fully accorded.

SIR BARTLE FRERE ON THE PEACE WITH THE BOERS.

THE *St. James's Gazette* invites to the following communication, in which Sir Bartle Frere (writing before the Terms of Capitulation were announced) has, according to that paper, much to say that is informing, and much else that is wise:—

There seems no little doubt that the negotiations with the Boers at Laing's Nek originated in some unofficial communications between a parliamentary supporter of her Majesty's Government and President Brand; and that, President Brand having expressed himself as willing to be the medium of communications with the Boers, his mediation was accepted by our Government. So far is it correct to say the negotiations did not commence with her Majesty's Government.

Whether it was prudent to enter on any negotiations with the commandant of an armed force of certainly technical rebels holding adverse possession of positions in British territory in Natal is another question. If the Fenians had succeeded in their intended attempt to seize Chester Castle, and had thrice beaten off her Majesty's forces sent to retake it, we should hardly have considered in an opportune moment to commence negotiations through the French Government for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to a future settlement of Irish difficulties. Yet the effect such a triumph of insurgent fellow countrymen would have had on the peaceably disposed population of England, Scotland, Ireland, and America could hardly have been so great as to effect of opening negotiations with Joubert has been on the Dutch-speaking colonists of the Cape Colony and Natal and the Orange Free State. It must create a new and unnecessary difficulty in any peaceful settlement of South Africa.

Another and equally important question is, With whom are we negotiating? Do they represent the great body of the people of the Transvaal? If they do not, it is clear that negotiations with them will not tend to permanent peace. Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that we are wrong in believing the insurgents to be only a large but violent minority. Even in that case there still remains a very large proportion of the Transvaal population who never have concurred, and do not now concur, with the insurgents in wishing to shake off the English sovereignty. It is equally certain that among the insurgents themselves are two distinct parties who have been from the first at issue regarding the course to be followed. These two parties were perfectly distinct when I was in the Boer camp in April, 1879. The violent party in favour of immediate resort to arms was then small, led by Solomon Prinsloo, the Boer near whose farm Colonel Anstruther and the 94th were waylaid and massacred. Prinsloo was always a firebrand, even in Mr. Burgers's time; and when, accompanied by Colonel (now Sir Owen) Lanyon, the Administrator of the Transvaal, I visited the Boer camp, Prinsloo was said to be urging immediate hostilities. But he was kept in check by the rest of the committee; and we were assured that one night, when he had pursuaded a number of violent men to turn out for the purpose of an immediate attack on Pretoria, the party was followed and brought back to the camp of Kruger and other influential members of the Boer committee. Joubert was then a member of the Boer committee; but during our conference he seperated himself from his colleagues and declined to take any further part in our discussion, when he found that I declined to support the memorial of the Boers praying that the Act of Annexation might be annulled. Thenceforward he has been identified with the more violent party, and is believed to have been in constant communication with Aylward, who has apparently latterly acted as his secretary. I may observe, in passing, that neither Joubert nor any of the Boer leaders write English with any facility, and all the English documents coming from them bear more or less evidence of being the composition of men like Aylward, Jorissen, and Bok, who are educated Europeans, and not Boers.

What may we expect to be the consequence of opening negotiations with Joubert in triumphant possession of Laing's Nek, after killing the British Governor within British territory? Surely such a proceeding on our part must enormously increase the influence of the violent party among the Boers who have accepted Joubert as their leader, and must decrease the influence of the more reasonably disposed who follow Kruger and Pretorius. I do not know how far the disposition of Pretorius and the large and respectable party of Boers who consider him as their leader may have been altered by events since I parted from him in April, 1879: such events, for instance, as his being arrested with Bok after I ceased to have any control over the Transvaal administration, and his being subsequently enlarged on bail without, I believe, any opportunity of clearing himself by public trial. But from what I saw of him and have always heard of him, I cannot believe that he would have authorized or approved of Joubert and Prinsloo's mode of attack on Col. Anstruther; and he must have changed much since I saw him if he would now refuse the reasonable proposals which I explained to him before we parted—namely, that the Boers in the Transvaal should enjoy under the British Crown the same representative institutions and the same amount of self-government as their brethren in Cape Colony whenever the state of the Transvaal was such as to admit of terminating a state of seige. Of Kruger's views I cannot speak with equal confidence; but he is a man possessed of strong common sense, and while he might take a less reasonable view of the position than Pretorius, he would, I believe, be slow to follow the violent and precipitate action of Joubert. But from his claim lately announced—"South Africa for the Africanders from the Zambesi to Simon's Bay"—it would seem as if Kruger's views now go considerably beyond "Transvaal independence," and possibly the late Boer successes have been too much for his natural sagacity and caution. As far as we can see at present, all who counsel moderation will be discredited, whilst Joubert will become the national hero who has forced the English to come to terms.

Nor will the effects of our negotiating with Joubert be confined to the Transvaal. In the old Cape Colony every latent spark of race sentiment and of buried animosity will be aroused among the peace-loving and hitherto loyal Dutch colonists, and the excitement and exultation created among them by the unexpected success of violent measures on the part of their Transvaal brethren will not fail to be fanned by the small section of avowed Republicans (chiefly of foreign origin) in their midst. This might be of less moment if all the population were Dutch; but as a large and not inactive portion of the Cape population everywhere is English in blood and national feeling, the only result of our ill-considered negotiations for peace must inevitably be a cruel aggravation of civil discord in the old Cape Colony.

Such will, I believe, be the result if the negotiations end in a patched-up peace; but should hostilities unhappily continue what will the Boers and their friends say? Surely that we have deluded them with hopes of peace in order to gain time to bring up our reinforcements. This is, in fact, what they have already said, and what they will say with additional asperity and show of reason whenever hostilities are renewed.

March 19. H. B. E. FRERE.

HOW RACING PAYS.

THIS is undoubtedly the age of statistics, and to be the most glaringly absurd and misleading among such shoals of statistics is no small distinction; but I do not think that any one will deny that it belongs indisputably to the list of "winning owners" compiled by the sporting papers every winter, and ignorently criticised by the Press generally. There are many highly respectable people who firmly believe that so long as a man avoids "games of chance," and sticks firmly to whist, he cannot lose money in the long run, and there is an analogous delusion that if an owner of racehorses does not bet he cannot, with average luck, be largely out of pocket by his stud. The root of this most erroneous notion is the list alluded to; people read of this season's "winnings" of this and that owner; but they are not aware that these ridiculous compilations do not even represent the net amount won in stakes, from which there would still have to be deducted the interest on cost and wear and tear of the stud, nor the expenses of breeding, training, and racing the animals, which indeed are almost limitless. The sum placed to the credit of each winning owner is simply the gross amount won by his horses, and so far as any practical object is served, except the propagation of the fatuous fiction referred to, the table is worse than worseless. It would, indeed, astonish many people to turn from these rosy figures to a table in which the winnings should be on one side and the forfeits and lost engagements on the other, the result of which would form a direful corroboration of my views on the subject. An ounce of example is worth a ton of precept, and let us take the case of Lord Falmouth, the most continuously successful breeder and owner in the history of the turf. Last year he was stated to have "won" £16,000. We will at once put aside the heavy and manifold preliminary expenses both at Mereworth and at Heath House, and come directly to stakes. At three of the principal meetings of last season, Lord Falmouth's forfeits amounted to £1,900. Three three-years-olds, cost him over £1,000, to say nothing of the forfeits of several unsuccessful two-years-olds.

Mr. Crawfurd is stated to have won over £13,000. He has over forty horses in training, and not only keeps a large breeding stud but buys yearling freely, so his expenses are far larger than these of Lord Falmouth. Mr. Crawfurd's forfeits at the First Spring Meeting amounted to £650, at Epsom to £600, at Ascot to over £1,100, and at Doncaster to £600, so that four meetings diminished the winnings by £2,950, and, considering the reckless manner in which his horses are entered in every description of race, his forfeits throughout the season must have been enormous. Mr. Crawfurd last year, too, sold a colt by Mortemer—Fraulein for £40. The mare cost £3,000, and she has now been kept for several years without bringing forth a winner. What with the expenses of sending her to Chamant, and the bringing up and training, this luckless animal must have cost his owner some £500, and in addition there was £900 to pay in forfeits for the numerous and heavy stakes in which he had been imprudently engaged. Count Lagrange "won" £6,700, but as his horses are entered almost as freely as Mr. Crawfurd's, I should be inclined to doubt half that sum. The Duke of Westminster is credited with £11,200, but looking to the large sums expended in getting together and maintaining the Eaton stud and the team at Russley this would hardly be a remunerative return if it represented the net profit in stakes; but Evasion's forfeits amounted to a very large sum, while three two-years-olds, sold in the winter for trifling sums, cost £2,800 for this item. Altogether, the list of winning owners is an arrant imposture.—*Truth.*

GERMAN SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

WE take the following account of German Socialists in London from the *Daily News* of the 21st ult. Reuter, it will be remembered, has informed us that Government have decided to prosecute the *Freiheit*.

The German Socialist newspaper *Freiheit* appeared on Saturday as usual, but with a red border printed round the front page, to celebrate either the anniversary of the Paris Commune on the 18th March, 1871, or the assassination of the Emperor of Russia on Sunday week. The leading article of this remarkable journal is not a whit behind the Socialist speakers at a recent meeting in New York, and far before Mdlle. Louise Michel, who chose to print *La Revolution Sociale* of Friday last on red paper. As a heading stands "At Last," and this is followed by a quotation from the poetical works of C. Beck, presumably extracted from a warning to autocrats, and to the following effect:

> Seize these, seize those; and hold them fast;
> But one will reach these still at last.

The writer of the article cries "Triumph, Triumph! The word of the poet is fulfilled. One of the most horrible tyrants of Europe, whose destruction has long been sworn, and before whose withering and revengeful breath countless heroes and heroines of the Russian people sank into the grave or the prison—the Emperor of Russia—*is no more*." There is not much mistake about the ring of this; and lest there should be, it is echoed by a curious account of the assassination of the Czar. "As the monster," continues the Socialist scribe, "was returning from one of the customary diversions provided for him by blind hordes of blood-and-iron-slaves, the death-doom, long since pronounced, reached and smote tim." "Five times," shrieks *Freiheit*, "had it been vouchsafed to this Canaille to touch the boundary between Hither and Thither, and to chatter about the finger of God as having recently saved his accursed life, when the hand of the people stopped his mouth for ever." To the writer of this article the name of Kousakoff is only to be "breathed with reverence," and the last moments of the dying Czar seem to have been passed in reflecting on a "life full of crimes." The terrible news, according to the same authority, "rang like a thunder-clap" in the princely castles wherein dwell the guilt-laden ones, who have a thousand times over merited a like fate." The dwelling of the Emperor of Germany is specially designated as one of those in which "howlings and gnashings of teeth" prevailed, and the Emperor is denounced as a Protestant Pope and soldier-"kaiser." The ruling classes—"the moral rascaldom" of all countries—have also felt a terrible shock, for they see in the death of the Czar more than a "mere act of putting to death." It is "an attack full of promise upon *authority as such*," and "long-forfeited heads tremble from Constantinople to Washington." The "heroic deed" of assassinating the Czar is exalted to the skies, but the writer is not yet satisfied. Such "Brutus-like" actions are possible. Why, then, are they not performed more frequently? "Why," it is asked, "is so-called tyrannicide so rare?" "Could only one such crowned ragamuffin be destroyed per month, there would be slight desire in the future to play at monarchy."

Freiheit is printed upon thin paper for transmission abroad, probably for the reason that the major portion of its subscribers are to be found on the Continent. Judging from the exhortations made to its readers to pay up their dues, it is not a thriving newspaper, and circulates only among a very limited circle in London. But no secret is made of its place of publication in Great Titchfield-street, and the editor has at least the courage of his opinions. Not only is the murder of the Czar held up as an example for imitation, but it is seriously proposed that the 18th March, the anniversary of the Paris Commune, should henceforth be held by the working men of the world as a strict holiday. When *Freiheit* is short of news it falls back upon history; but in the red-bordered number of Saturday there is evidence of abundant correspondence, as if all the Communistic centres in Europe had been encouraged by the assassination of the Russian Emperor. It is proposed, moreover, to celebrate this event by a public meeting, to be held on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at Grafton-hall, Grafton-street, and to discuss two subjects—firstly, the 18th of March, 1871; and secondly, "the execution of Alexander Romanow, vulgo Czar of Russia." In the meanwhile smaller meetings will be held at the Social Democratic Workingmen's Club in Mansell-street, Aldgate, and at the West End Branch of the organization at Rose-street, Soho.

It is only fair to the members of the Social and Democratic Club in Rose-street to state that neither in appearance nor demeanour do they correspond to the ferocious words of the scribe of Titchfield-street. The editor of *Freiheit* is, as our messenger was informed, to be seen only at night, and two knocks must be given at the door ere access to him may be obtained, but there is no difficulty in entering the Club in Rose-street. The thoroughfare itself is somewhat difficult to find, happening to lie just beyond an archway entrance from Greek-street, Soho; but Rose-street once hit upon, the Club is soon discovered. It occupies part of a tall gaunt house on the right-hand side of the way. By day—that is, during the midday dinner hour—it is frequented by the members, who appear to be mainly of the class generally called "skilled artisans." These are by no means exclusively of German nationality. On the contrary, there are many Frenchmen, Bohemians, Poles, and representatives of other nationalities among them. By day time the front room on the ground-floor appears to satisfy the requirements of the Club, and here the members may be found reading *Freiheit*, *La Revolution Sociale*, *De Zukunft*, and numerous other newspapers, and discussing their contents by no means excitedly. The dress and manner of the members both proclaim them of the class just alluded to. They are by no means mere labourers in the English sense of the word, and are as courteous as the better sort of foreign artisans usually are. There is not a twang of the Carmagnole in a score of them, albeit their political pabulum is of the most highly-spiced kind. So far as can be gathered, they are working engineers, picture-framemakers, watch-makers, jewellers, diamond setters, or of the numerous other trades demanding heads as well as hands which collect around Soho. Perhaps the irritation produced by perpetual working in precious materials which they can never hope themselves to possess may have something to do with the sense of injury under which they presumably suffer, but there is no sign of this in their demeanour. On the contrary, what with meetings political and meetings social, the Democrats of Rose-street lead a by no means uneventful life. On Saturday and Sunday evenings there are regular meetings, and on Sunday morning a meeting open to all comers, English as well as Continental. Balls also are frequently held in the long room behind the front reception room, in which coffee and other refreshments are served. The Democrats of Soho are by no means gloomy fanatics. Perhaps the free air of England has done them good, and the right to express themselves openly and earn fair wages has abated their sense of being "down-trodden." At least they have shown themselves hitherto law-abiding folk, for better citizens than German workmen do not exist either in England or the United States. Judging from the far from joyless life they lead in Soho, where they can speak their own language to their own countrymen, and obtain all their most favourite viands in profusion, the foreign working men of London have not much to complain of, except "in the abstract." Probably their teachers in Socialism are as far ahead of their pupils as it is the custom of teachers to be. People who can express their own views openly, meet and dance, eat, drink, and discuss the political state of Europe without let or hindrance from the police, are hardly likely to carry into effect the terrible principles of their political chiefs. Possibly *Freiheit* is written rather for the Continental than for the London market; for, so far as can be seen, there is nothing appallingly fierce in the aspect of the London irreconcileables.

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.—The *Maidstone and Kent County Standard* says: "Dr. Wilks, of Ashford, has been constant in his attendance on his distinguished patron the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who still remains at the Rose Hotel, Canterbury. The Baroness became so ill on her arrival in Canterbury that she was confined to her room until Thursday before the last mail left, when she went out for the first time for a short airing in the afternoon. Sir William Gull has been four times on professional visits to the Baroness, and on the first occasion he pronounced her to be suffering from typhus fever, an opinion which was not shared by Dr. Wilks, and Sir William subsequently admitted the accuracy of Dr. Wilks's judgment. The illness of the Baroness has arisen from the mental strain to which she has been exposed for several years."

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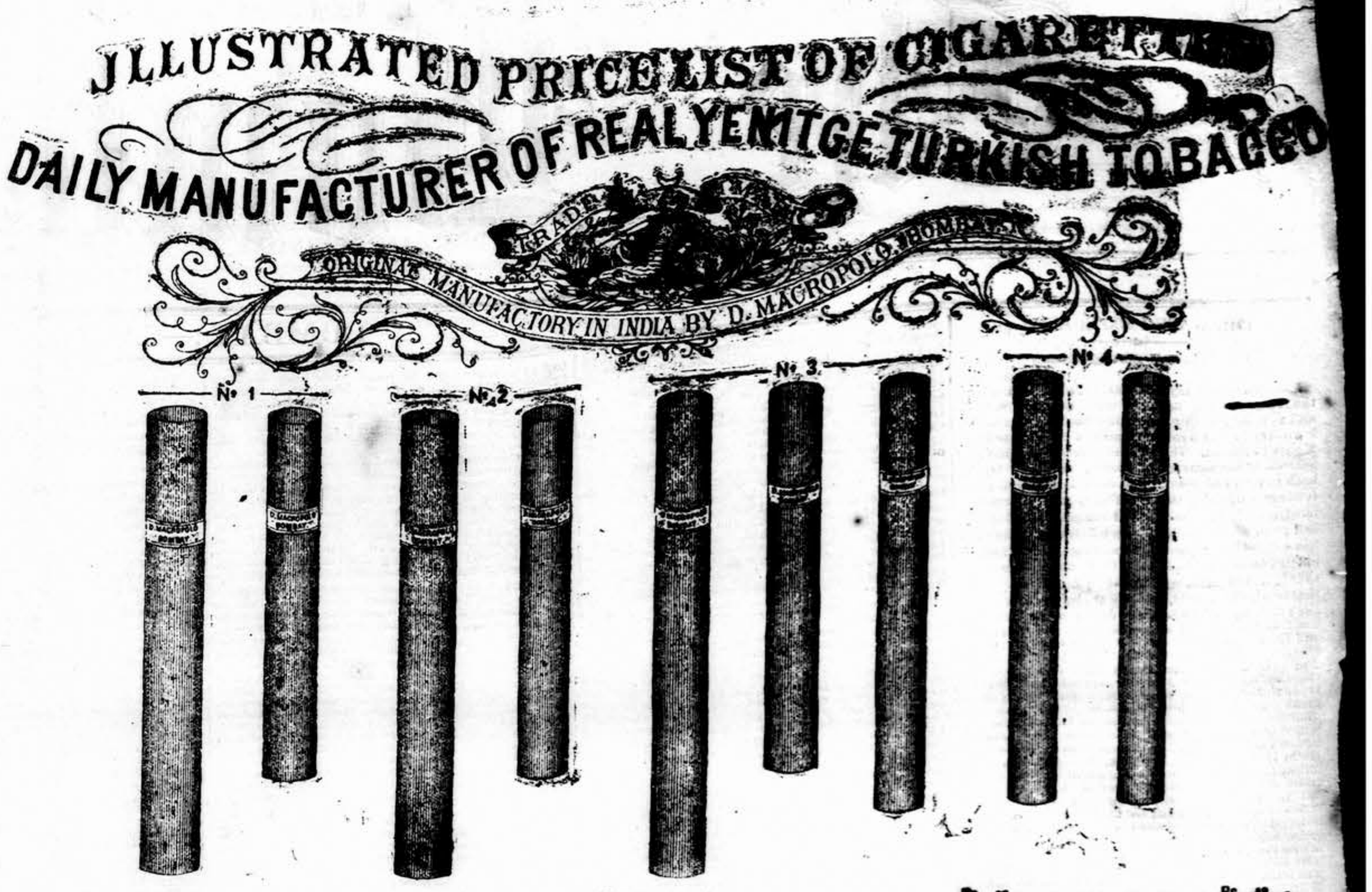
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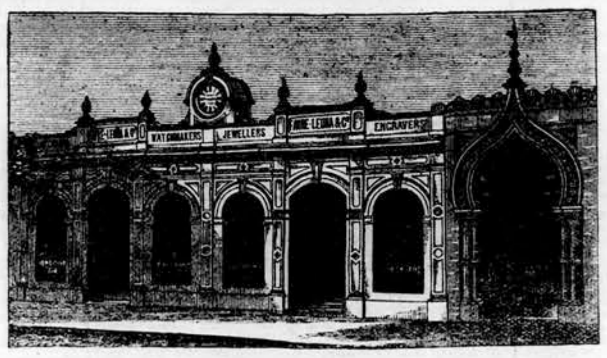

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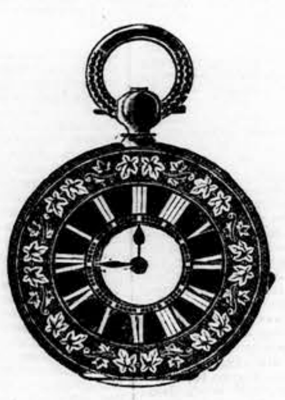

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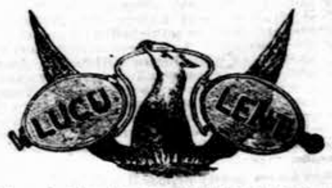

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